

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 22. 1883.

NO. 3.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9:30 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time.

Stations.	Temp.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
Bismarck	65	S	Light Rain
Harford	64	S	Light Rain
Assiniboine	67	SE	Fresh Clear
Montpelier	71		Clear

C. CRAMER
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEWS COMMENTS.

GENERAL CROOK is fond of Indian meat.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR's colored valet is a dude.

THE festive era cracker will be suppressed in Chicago on the Fourth.

EX-SECRETARY WINDOM will soon sail for Germany. Bismarck has begun to hedge.

E. M. BUNNISTER, of Providence, whose work as an artist has received the highest praise, is a negro.

A FARGO justice called a tramp a "pill." The appellation was misapplied. A tramp will not work.

N. B. PACIFIC stock 52½, preferred 90. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Montreal 123½. Western Union 82½.

Is David Davis' night shirt to be immortalized in story? "The Great Robe" is the title of a novel which will soon appear.

YIP YIP YIP! "People's United monkeykin" nut had made from dog's head. Aha! I am engaged; don't it?—Don Bismarck.

WHEN a newspaper becomes an organ there is always a crank connected with the establishment, says the wise Duluth Tribune.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotian publishes three columns of religious matter as a counter irritant to its wickedness of the week.

DISPORT her marriage the Princess Louise was probably "the maiden all for Lorne, who walked the cow with the crimped horn."

IS a spelling match at Syracuse the other evening a minister went down on "naughtiness." He is not the first one to fall on that word.

A FOND DU LAC man saw a snake forty feet long in the water. This beats the reptiles usually found in whisky—ever Glendive Whisky.

IT is now supposed that Major Nickerson is working his way toward the Pacific. He had better breathe a silent prayer and jump off when he gets there.

WHY all this uproar about putting punched cards in the church contribution basket? Is it not more that holy ones should be given for holy purposes?

THE pastor of the Jamestown Episcopal church has been charged from St. James to Grace Protestant, but the same kind of reliable old religion is stuck to under the new name.

TWO couples were married the other day by means of a bridge, says an exchange. Let us hope that they will now put their own nuptials and settle down as married folk should do.

IT is stated that McGeech, the fallen Chicago speculation, used to sell watered milk in Milwaukee. Just so how providence will lay for a man and snatch him to the ground just when he reaches the pinnacles of prosperity.

A SON of Harry Ward Beecher has been arrested for trying an insurance agent out of his office and scratching the polish from his petrifaction check on the gravel on the sidewalk. Put another white mark down on the credit side for the Beecher tribe.

SOMEbody says that sending a cavalry officer in charge of a polar expedition has a queer look, which is true, but the fact should not be overlooked that our cavalry officers have usually rendered a good account of themselves wherever they have been sent.

AS to crossing the ocean in three days is a late invention, but in these days of defaulters and wild-eyed speculators nothing will strike the popular eye for that cannot cross a man and give him time to hide before a cable dispatch can reach the other shore.

BOSTON girls have banished bangs from their awfully utter and intellectual foreheads, and a comb their luxuriant S-14 genuine hair back of their beautiful and aesthetic ears and twist it around and fasten it in a high and patriotic Bunnet Hill peak.

A MINNESOTA man sold a stranger a tract of land on the representation that it contained a grand and romantic series of waterfalls. The purchaser went up to his possession and found a barren strip of dirt filled with pine stumps. The seller should be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences.

WHAT will the Harvest De? was the subject of an essay at the commencement exercises of a Boston female seminary last week. As there were nine in the graduating class it is the opinion of the Chicago Tribune that the harvest will be four divorce suits, one eloquent and four woman's suffrage advocates.

MINNEAPOLIS J. J. LAY: We don't wish to do Ella Wheeler any injustice, and hence we hasten to correct a ridiculous typographical error that crept into a quotation from one of her poems yesterday. "The line should have read: 'Of limbs like marble, of thigh and shoulder.'"

Instead of "busts" like marble, etc.

AN Irish officer challenged a gunner at the Tampico garrison to a duel. It was accepted, six pounders named as the weapons and a thousand yards the distance. Knowing the gunner's skill, the officer allowed the news of the affair to reach the ear of the governor, who put a stop to it. The gunner never missed a dummy at that distance.

AT the Terrace baths, N.Y., last Sunday an impatient young man walked up to the door of one of the compartments and knocking on the same testily inquired: "When in biases are you going to get those pants on?" There was a faint giggle and a silvery voice replied: "When I get married I suppose." He had mistaken the door, that's all.

QUEEN VICTORIA is going to Italy where the soft, seductive strains of the organ that is turned by a crank (and with a crank, too) can smite the royal tympanum of her imperial ear in soothing melody, and the little monkeys will monkey over the green for her august amusement. In

the meantime she will continue to give her distinguished knee a daily baptism of St. Jacob's oil.

THE New York Journal asserts that a Syracuse man has a hat made from the last straw which broke the camel's back, but this is a gilt-edge, metropolitan lie. That straw is here in Bismarck. A capital boomer drinks sherry cobbles through it.

A WASHINGTON man pretends to know that Fred Gebhardt and Mrs. Langry will be married in early autumn. She will be free from bond by that time. Fred is twenty-two and she is thirty-two years of age. It is not yet known whether she will take Freddie to England or whether the fair lady will take root and endeavor to flourish in American soil.

TEXAS SETTINGS: As an Austin girl sat looking out of her window the other day, she saw one of her rude little brothers on the sidewalk, walking about on his hands with his feet in the air in a circus man. "Dick," she said reproachfully, "don't Dick. I wouldn't." "Wouldn't!" replied the naughty boy looking up very knowingly. "Wouldn't! By jingo you couldn't!"

RHEA kissed Maud S. the other day and let her nibble at the bouquet of her corsage. The TRIBUNE begs to hint to Mlle. Rhea that if there is nothing more attractive than horses to kiss in her vicinity she will find by reading the Dakota papers that ladies do well out in this new country. As for kisses, they are very plenty, and our wild prairie flowers would make excellent corsage bouquets for her admirers to nibble at.

FROM McLEAN COUNTY.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Once more I seize my rusted pen to send you a few items from town 144, range 83.

If we are somewhat remote from Bismarck we still think ourselves very important, more so since Bismarck has gained the capital. Allow me to congratulate you, yet there is not much to congratulate on, for Bismarck situated as it is near the center of the great territory on the Missouri, on the Northern Pacific, in the midst of one of the largest as well as the best farming portions of Dakota with its energetic citizens, had little to fear from successful opposition.

From my standpoint a committee composed of good sensible citizens who would consider the interests of Dakota at large could not do otherwise, but decide as that good body did. We are also making a few strides upward in our town; we now have a post office, also a store where all kinds of merchandise can be had from a pin to a threshing machine. Our crops, too, look excellent, in fact we do not see how they could look better at this season of the year. We expect a bountiful harvest can be read on every farmer's countenance as he looks over all his fields of golden grain. James Heath, our Missouri neighbor, says this is the paradise of the Western continent. I guess Jim is about right.

There seems to be some trouble in regard to the organization of our county, as several conflicting parties each wish to locate the county seat. We think the county seat should be near the center of the county as near as possible on the Missouri, as a town on the Missouri would have many advantages that one on the prairie would not have, and no one could doubt about the center of the county being the proper place in regard to east and west. As Conkling is situated on the Missouri as near center as practicable to get a good landing, we move that the conflicting parties compromise and we will have the county seat at Conkling where it should be.

S. L. CROSBY.

THE Outcasts Homeward Bound.

Mr. Hugh Maguire and his wife, the old couple who were heartlessly cast out of doors by their son Hugh Maguire, together with their invalid daughter and grandson, left for their home in Canada Thursday.

In an interview with the TRIBUNE reporter the aged gentleman stated that he came to Dakota after three years of earnest solicitation on the part of his son, and that during the time the young couple were in the city he and his wife lived in perfect happiness on the farm. Since their arrival they have not received a dollar in money from their son, but with what little they brought with them, have managed to make their own living. From the time the son and his wife returned to the farm the mother had been tormented by all manner of evils, until the devilish designs of the brutal young couple were executed by throwing them helpless and forlorn upon the charities of the neighbors. Amid the sobbing of Mrs. Maguire and her sickly daughter the gray haired man stated in pathetic tones that "when they asked permission to say goodbye to their innocent grand children, the dog like parents scorned them from the door. They speak in affectionate terms of the neighbors mentioning farmers Wallace and Moore, but for whom the suffering would have been much more severe. The grandson is a bright, intelligent lad and Maguire attempted to keep him, thinking he could enslave him upon the farm, but he very wisely clung to the old couple who have gone back to their home near Harrisburg, Ind. where kind relatives and friends will care for them. They have money enough to carry them to their destination, and it is to be hoped that they will find more loving and congenial friends during the long winter of the year. The father is a native of this side of the grave, but their unworthy son has been, and as for him his neighbors have already suggested the justice of boycotting.

Terra Cotta Ornaments.

Mr. Chas. W. Thompson of this city brought in some magnificent specimens of terra cotta brick, (appings and ornaments Thursday, from the Pressed Brick and Tile companies works at Sims, D. T., and to say that they were beautiful and substantial specimens of the finest building material on the continent, is but meagerly expressing the truth. Among the specimens were roof and floor tiles, elaborate door and window cappings, brick plain and glazed, pottery of many designs and hues among the latter being a model tile receptacle, upon the sides and cover of which are moulded leaves and acorns natural enough in appearance, to tempt one to sit beneath their shade. Numerous in the construction of the capital and penitentiary buildings, and in the artificial stone which will undoubtedly be manufactured in Bismarck within a few weeks, she can challenge any city in the country to put her in the building of handsome structures.

A LOUISIANA paper says: "Gotton in this vicinity is in good shape." Te-he-he-he-he.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES

Further Evidences of the Philadelphia Abortion Fiend's Work.

Suicide of Eber Hill at the Nicolet House at Minneapolis.

Furious Flames Fed by 10,000 Barrels of Whisky in Kentucky.

A Dead Body Found on the Prairie Near Carrington, Dakota.

Miscellaneous Mention of the Stirring News of the Day.

Dead Body Found.

JAMESTOWN, Dakota, June 21.—(Special)—

The body of an unknown man was found on the prairie about ten miles from Carrington today. No one is missing from the locality and no clue to the identity of the remains can be obtained. The prevailing opinion is that he was a stranger and becoming lost on the vast prairies slowly starved to death.

Hathaway's Hellishness.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Portions of the human remains found yesterday in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Hathaway have been examined at the coroner's office by physicians, and the collection is pronounced to be fetal bones. The physicians expressed the opinion that they are probably the remains of a dozen babies. The authorities will make an examination of another dwelling on Sixth street recently occupied by the doctor, which is thought to be another channel house. A search of the premises on Bristol avenue near Fifth, occupied by Dr. Hathaway at the time of his arrest resulted in the discovery of a small leather satchel filled with vials containing liquids and powders. Surgical instruments were also found which the doctor's wife, who lives in the house, said he used in his nefarious practice. An account book was found which covered a period extending from May, 1876, to July, 1882; and contained the names and addresses of about two hundred families, with the amount charged for services written on the margin.

Extensive Whisky Warehouses Burned.

PITTSBURGH, June 21.—The Post-Belle Vernon, Pa., special says: Warehouses numbers 2 and 3, attached to John Gibson Sons distillery a Gibsons, Pa., together with their contents, 10,000 barrels of whisky, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire started in warehouse No. 2 from a lamp exploding in the hands of W. H. Neil, an employe, and before the flames could be controlled they had spread to No. 3 and both were entirely consumed. Neil was badly burned but will probably recover. Loss estimated at \$500,000, on which there is a large insurance. The news of the fire spread quickly and soon the people from the surrounding country for miles around were on the ground and doing everything possible to check the flames, but so far as the warehouses were concerned their efforts were unavailable. Their exertions, however, resulted in saving a row of six houses. About five o'clock a second explosion occurred and a large number of persons who persisted in crowding close to the burning buildings were more or less injured.

The Floods at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The water gauge tonight showed a rise of seven inches in the river during the past twenty-four hours and marks thirty-three feet eight inches. The levee is almost entirely flooded and steamers find great difficulty in transacting business. No material change in the situation on this side of the river. The additional rise has covered a little more low land in the northern part of the city and two or three mills in that part of the city have shut down but apart from this nothing is reported. No damage to property in East St. Louis will ensue. The Madison dyke is considered very unsafe this morning but 300 men worked on it all day and it is reported strong tonight. Officers of steamers which arrived from Cairo and from the Missouri river report a large amount of bottom land flooded and great damage to crops. The rainfall tonight is very heavy to the north and west of us and indications now are that all the rivers will continue to rise perhaps two days and give in one to two feet more water, in which case there will be great damage in this city and East St. Louis.

Tevis Trying It Again.

LANCASTER, O., June 21.—The Lancaster Gazette publishes a notice of the marriage of Rush H. Tevis, of St. Louis, and Kate E. Reese, daughter of Col. H. B. Reese, of this city, and a niece of Senator John and General Sherman, in Philadelphia on the 16th instant. The bridegroom will be remembered as figuring in a highly sensational case in St. Louis last winter in which he shot Frank Iglerhard, seriously though not fatally wounding him, as he was descending the steps of a notorious house with Tevis' wife on his arm. The affair led to the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Tevis shortly afterward, he retaining the custody of their child, a daughter, and she going to Philadelphia with friends.

Natural Gas as a Fuel.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 21.—A well being sunk for natural gas by the Central Glass Works of this city today, at a depth of 840 feet, after piercing a thick vein of sand rock struck a strong flow of gas. It was conducted from the mouth of the well by pipes and lighted, making a blaze 30 feet high. The gas will be used for fuel in the glass house. This is the fourth well which has been successful in striking in the vicinity. One is now in progress at Martin's Ferry, just across the river, and a number of others are being drilled. Natural gas bids fair to be the fuel of the future and to revolutionize manufacturing, as the only cost of fuel will be the sinking of wells.

Indian Youths Enroute.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Eleven young Indians from the normal school at Hampton, Va., passed through this city today enroute for their homes in the northwest. Several of them have been studying three years and will return the coming fall together with a number of others of their tribes. They belong to the Sioux, Winnebago and Menomonee nations, are habited in the garb of civilized men and plainly show the effects of their training.

The Salt Lake Fire.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 21.—The first telegraphed reports of the losses by fire this morn-

ing prove to have been exaggerated. The last footings up \$70,000; insurance \$30,000. The Mormon tabernacle caught fire twice from flying sparks but was put out with little loss. The loss in glass by the explosion was \$22,000. The co-operative institution alone losing \$7,000 in breaking windows. A half ton of powder exploded, wounding twelve persons and knocking down many. The streets were crowded at the time and escape from death is remarkable. The Mormon council house where they held secret meetings is a total loss of \$10,000.

Washington Wirelets.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Referring to General Crook's Apache Indian captives, Secretary Teller today said he purposed leaving them in the custody of the military until they were thoroughly tamed. He was impelled to do this from the reason that the example might have a good effect upon the future conduct of Indians and because the military is better able to feed and care for a large number of prisoners than the interior department in view of the reduced appropriation made by the last congress for the maintenance of the Don Carlos reservation. There is no difference on this point between the war and interior departments.

Proposals for the purchase of the old navy vessel stricken from the registry will be received at the navy department until September 25. General information concerning the vessels may be had by applying to the department.

General Sherman the day before leaving Washington on his extended tour through the military posts of the northwest, his last tour of inspection as head of the army, wrote a letter explaining the necessity which called him from the city almost at the moment of Gen. Ewing's death and paying a tribute to the character and military services of his old comrade.

Today a force of the army of the Cumberland is here from Cincinnati accompanied by Ward, the sculptor for the purpose of selecting a site for the Garfield monument.

Short But Not Sweet.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 21.—This city records what is probably the shortest case of honeymoon on record. The parties involved are Ezra Floor and wife, who were married last week, and on the second day after the nuptials he deserted her and she retaliated by applying for a divorce with alimony. The defendant has been enjoined from disposing of any of his property until the affair is settled.

Rope Ready for Him.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21.—A negro named Miller McLane, 22 years old, was arrested at Martin, Weekly county, yesterday by the town marshal and brought here today. He is charged with the brutal outrage of a white girl 10 years old in Wayne county a short time ago. The girl's father will be here tomorrow to identify him, and if identified and an attempt is made to convey him to Wayne county for trial he will be apprehended by a mob en route and hanged.

Terrible Torpedo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—The Times' Chillicothe, Mo., special says: A torpedo struck the north part of this county last night in which is known as "the low dry country," and swept away twenty-five or thirty farm houses, spread havoc in its track. Two men were killed and fifteen or twenty injured. Owing to communication being cut off by the floods it is impossible to get particulars today.

Disgraceful Scenes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—In the democratic state convention today the scenes and confusion at times were disgraceful. During the evening session Charles W. Metz and Peter Kelly got into a fight with the Hamilton county delegation, and the row had to be quelled by the police. The men were arrested and locked up. Kelly is a brother of Alderman Kelly, who shot a man at the election in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening.

A Probable Duel.

RICHMOND, Va., June 21.—There were all manner of rumors today regarding a hostile meeting between Beirne and Elam, and interest in the affair has been intense. The latest report is that the challenge was accepted by Elam, and he is reported to have left here tonight with friends, surgeons, weapons, etc., for the battle field, which will be outside of the state.

Settlement Ended.

GUAYAGUIL, via Galveston, June 21.—The meeting to arrange a settlement between the conflicting parties is ended. It is reported that Veintomilla is willing to surrender the city if allowed to retain his generalship and his officers their present positions. The opposing party will not consent. It is expected an attack will be made shortly.

Suicide at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 21.—About one p. m. today Eber Hill, aged sixty, committed suicide at the Nicolet House by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The left side of the head is badly mangled, being almost entirely torn away. The ball lodged against the right temple. Cause, drink and family trouble.

Royal Sympathy—Mormons.

LONDON, June 21.—The emper of Germany has written to queen Victoria expressing deep sympathy with the sufferers by the disaster at the children's entertainment at Sunderland.

The steamer Nevada from Queenstown for New York has 671 Mormons. Five hundred are Scandinavians and the remainder British.

Tried While Absent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The case of the Woodhull sisters, who, as alleged, attempted to abduct an old millionaire, for assaulting the daughter-in-law of the latter was tried in their absence, found guilty and their counsel instructed to have them in court on Thursday next for sentence.

Made Bishop of Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 21.—Dr. D. B. Knickerbocker today accepted the bishopric of Indiana. His letter of resignation fixes the date of severing his connection with Gethsemane church at September 1, and he will leave soon after to enter upon the duties of his position.

Avengers After Him.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Commercial Gazette Mayville, Ky., special says: The whole neighborhood in the country back of Mayville is out hunting a man for a horrible outrage on a young girl 11 years old, and if caught he will be lynched tonight.

Adopted.

PETERBORO, Ontario, June 21.—In the Toronto conference of the Methodist church the basis of union was adopted—137 to 37.

Abandoned—A Denial.

LONDON, June 21.—The government announces

its intention to abandon the criminal proceed use bill the present session. The British North Borneo company officially deny that the staff of the company was massacred by natives in Borneo.

A Devilish Deed.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 21.—Near Lissater last evening a lady whose name is withheld for the present, was brutally ravished by two unknown negroes under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. She was tied by them with ropes, and they then accomplished their purpose and decamped. The woman was still bound when discovered after a lapse of considerable time, by her husband returning from the field. Several officers are in pursuit.

A Divorce Prayed For.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mrs. E. D. Nickerson has filed a petition for a divorce from Major O. H. Nickerson. The petition, among other things, charges the defendant with adultery with Lena Diller Carter, the woman to whom Major Nickerson was married, after a divorce was obtained. A bill in equity has also been filed asking that the conveyance of property by Major Nickerson to Lena Diller Carter be set aside.

Base Ball Yesterday.

Cleveland: Cleveland 5; Detroit 4.

East Saginaw: Saginaw 14; Ft. Wayne 1.

St. Louis: Metropolitans 2; St. Louis 1.

Indianapolis: Baltimore 7; Indianapolis 5.

Cincinnati: Cincinnati 5; Athletics 14.

Boston: New Yorks 5; Boston 4.

Buffalo: Buffalos 12; Chicago 0.

Providence: Providence 13; Philadelphia 8.

Butte Stage Coach Robbed.

HELENA, June 21.—The Butte coach with eight passengers was stopped by road agents this day of Boulder Mountain at four o'clock yesterday and the passengers searched and robbed of all money and valuables. The robbers also took the treasure box. Amount of contents not yet known.

Hurt by a Falling Scaffold.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 21.—A scaffolding fell today in the third story of one of the buildings in Eastman Row, Nicollet Island, and four men were injured. Two had their skulls fractured and the other two were slightly hurt.

They Wisely Settled.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 21.—The News, Austin special says: Fifty members of the Texas legislature indicted some time ago for poker playing have about all settled their cases without trial by the payment of fines and costs.

Lumbermen Happy.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., 20.—The Chi pewa river has risen about two feet within the past four days and logs are running freely. Several crews of drivers have been sent to the upper river and lumbermen are preparing for busy times.

Another Pier Gone.

CARLETON, Quebec, June 21.—Another foundation pier of forty feet by ten was carried away from the Carleton dam. Navigation is not interrupted. The water is still within four inches of the spring flood.

Mississippi Overflowing.

ANNA, Ill., June 21.—The Mississippi river is rising rapidly. The valley farms are flooded and much damage done to wheat and corn fields. Farmers are despondent.

Murderer Caught.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21.—Stipens, who last summer murdered state auditor Tilsen, in Drew county, has been captured near Vermilionville, La., and brought back for trial.

Crook Banqueted.

TUCSON, Arizona, June 21.—Prominent citizens banqueted Crook here to-night.

The Last Act.

GLASGOW, June 21.—Charles Backus, minstrel, died early this morning.

A Disastrous Wreck.

Tuesday, about 9 o'clock a. m., after the arrival of the regular passenger trains, engine No. 195 which was pulling about twenty-five empty box-cars from the west was dived within the city limits, near the government grounds. Engineer Treuman was in the cab and train was in charge of Conductor Bell. It appears that the section men had left the switch open for the river track, and in consequence of the curve, the engineer did not discover this fact until the train was within a few rods of the destructive trap, running at a speed of twelve miles an hour. The fireman jumped to the ground and made his escape from danger, but Treuman remained in the engine, endeavoring to save the train from destruction. His efforts were in vain, however, and although he reversed steam, the engine leaped out through the open switch into the grade, taking the train with it, and the baffled engineer jumped to the right just as the engine toppled over to the left, where it buried itself deep in the ground. The tender and five box-cars followed; crashing one upon the other until they were all in one broken, shattered mass. The track was ripped up and the great iron rails hurled about promiscuously, while the switch rods were utterly ruined. The engine appears to be uninjured, but fears are entertained that it is warped or sprung out of gauge. Fortunately no one was injured, and a large force of men have been at work all day, endeavoring to have the track in condition for the evening passenger trains to pass without delay.

A Sad Journey.

The Medicine Valley Times, published at Blunt, Dakota, says:

On Tuesday of last week a family from Iowa arrived here in a wagon, bound for Bismarck. One of their children was sick, and the father called on Dr. Biggle for medical aid and sought a place where his family might have a temporary residence during his child's illness. It was apparent that he was not well provided with money, and he subsequently said he had tarried on the way on account of sickness till his means were exhausted. On Thursday the child, which had been sheltered by Dr. Biggle in his office, died and was buried. Mr. Parker, of the firm of Parker & Chase, livermen, put up a tent for the family on Batte avenue, and they remained, another child being sick, and on Friday evening the second child died, and on Saturday it was buried.

Mr. J. H. Shepherd went among the citizens and raised a subscription of \$34, and Mr. Berger of Reimer & Berger, collected \$23 for the relief of the family, their immediate necessities were relieved. Generous people extended to them such comfort and sympathy as they could, and the funeral services in both cases were held in Dr. Biggle's office, he and his excellent wife

doing all they could for the poor people. The services were peculiarly sad, and all seemed to feel the desolate situation of the family, who on a long and weary journey had suffered such affliction.

This

TRIBUNE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Smiles to be Sandwiched in with the Solemnities of Sunday.

"Yes, give us fun and laughter,
And hand the smile around;
We cannot laugh much after
They put us in the ground."

Gems from Modern Poets.

I often sit me down and dream
Of editorial days ago,
When while the world was lapping cream
I sucked in skim milk, pale and wan.
Oh! how I used to swear like—well,
Like snakes, and green moss and cross,
To hear the stuttering devil yell,
"I want some copy, boss."
—[From "Echoes from Hales," by Jimmy Emmons.

How sweet at early dawn to seek the air,
When Nature smiles her loveliest, and the
earth
Laid in golden beauty everywhere,
While songsters to their hills of joy give
birth.
How sweet, I say, when Nature is at hand,
To wander from the homestead's friendly
gate,
And watch a stand-off on the next saloon,
For three full fingers of its whisky straight,
—[Temperance Anthem," by Anna Gray.

How sweet at close of day,
To banish earthly care away,
And pass a blissful hour away,
In sacred song and prayer,
No troubles to annoy;
No griefs to cause a sigh,
But only hope and christian joy,
And comfort from on high.
—[From "Devotional Gems of Song," by Deacon Platts.

Ymet her out in the gloaming,
And together we strolled along,
And enriched the hour of our roaming,
With innocent laughter and song,
I regarded the maid as perfection, or
An angel, so sweet did she seem,
Till she steered me against a confectioner
And made me go broke on ice cream.
—[From "How She Played Me," by Bert Bragg.

In the old days of warfare and battle,
At the head of my Iowa troop,
We would dash to where sabres did rattle
With a wild and inspiring whoop!
But a charge such as that was a patchin'
To this great, incomparable spurt
Of far-seeing citizens' spirit.
—[From "Boom Ballads," by Col. Thompson.

I threw my arms fondly about her,
And called her the sun of my life,
And vowed that the world would without her
Be one of dire sorrow and strife.
I knew not then lurked on her shoulder
A boil—I did not know my soul—
And when with a hug I grew bolder,
Great heavens! the squeal that she squealed!
—[From "Dreams of Love," by Lieut. Chance.

At midnight, when the earth is wrapped in
gloom,
I love to wander to the quiet hill,
Away from all this crazy town lot boom,
To where Dave Muller sleeps so calm and
still.
There can hold a sociable par-ow,
With one who died with boots on; solid
game!
And listen while the old boy tells me how
He makes it hoodoo—his six-foot claim.
—[From "Midnight Musings," by Denny Haudin.

Oh! the glad, happy days of our childhood,
How memory brings them to view,
The days when we romped in the wildwood,
And a tale of dire sorrow and strife,
The days when we swam in the brooklet,
And thought not of earth and its cares,
Till we met our fathers in some meadow
With those base burning slippers of theirs.
—[Unpublished poem by Farmer Wallace.

How can I choose? I love them all;
My comprehensive heart has room
For every one, my short and tall,
I've captured since I struck the boom.
Ten lively maidens call me "dear!"
I guess I'll hire a four-horse rig
And take them all to Utah, where
The gay polygamists ply.
—[From "Love's Dilemma," by Col. Gurley.

And Ben Fearful.

When Wiggins' show was here the other day a
Bismarck man who has been drinking consid-
erable of late strolled in and staggered up to the
case in which the immense serpent lay dreaming
the hours away. After gazing at it a few mo-
ments with a drunken stare he nudged a friend
with his elbow and said:

"A snake a purty big snake, is—(hic)—isn't it?"

"Snake?" said the friend, looking at him in a
curious manner. "Snake? Where?"

"There in 'at glass case. Who—(hic)—
whooper, isn't he?"

"Snake? What's the matter with you? That
ain't a snake."

"What—(hic)—what in 'e devil ish it?"

"That's a rabbit—a white rabbit from Aus-
tralia. You're sick, ain't you?"

The man rubbed his eyes, looked again, and
moving around to the other side of the case,
halted beside a stranger who had overheard his
conversation with the other man. Rubbing his
eyes again and again he staring steadily at the
serpent, he said:

"Shose 'at snake 'll bite?"

"Rabbit, you mean," the man replied, "Oh,
no; it is perfectly harmless. What beautiful
long ears it has!"

The toper was bewildered, and stared up at
the top of the case, and the people, up at the
man with a boarding house jaw, and finally
moved toward the other end of the tent. Another
man who had witnessed the snake scene followed
him and when the intoxicated individual halted
in front of the cage in which the alligator was
confined stepped up beside him. Nudging this man
the drunken fellow asked:

"How'd you shose 'em critters can live out o'
water?"

"Live out of water? What critters?"

"That allie—ent—er. Thought they lived in
rivers down south."

"Oh! what you givin' me. That's no allig-
ator. That's a horned owl from Devil's Lake."

"Horned owl from Devil's Lake, eh? Well,
at shettles it. Pardner, I've had (hic) I've had
'em afore, but this beats 'em all! A 15-foot
snake an' a six-foot alligator an' only bin
drunk two days! If I keep zish up a week I'll
begin to (hic) begin to have elephantine hip-
pot (hic) hippopotamuses an' rhinosheroses
an' a whole dam zish. I'll garden a monkeyin'
round afore me. I've got to go short on whis-
ky an' long on beer after zish or zhe devil
himself 'll be to pay!" and he staggered from
the tent and when last seen was asking on the
street if anybody had seen Dr. Bentley.

A COMMON STORY.

[Mrs. Mulock Craik.]

My old love, whom I loved not,
Is this your friendly hand?
Your voice, with a tremble in it,
None else could understand.
My old love whom I loved not!
After so many years,
Parting in silence and in pain,
To meet with smiles, not tears.

My old love whom I loved not,
Do you regret—not I!
That all died out which best were dead
All lived which could not die?
Till at the last we meet here,
And clasp long-empty hands,
Keeping our silent secret safe,
Which no one understands.

You will leave a name behind you,
A life pure, calm and long;
But mine will fade from human ear
Like a forgotten song.
You have lived to smile serenely
Over a grief long done;
You will die with children round your bed,
But I shall die alone.

O kind love, whom I loved not!
O faithful, firm and true!
Did one friend linger near my grave,
I think it would be you.
Could I wish one heart to hold me,
A little unforget,
I think 'twould be that heart of yours
My love—whom I loved not!

INGERSOLL ON LINCOLN.

An Introduction to the Lecture of Cap-
tain Kidd.

At the suggestion of Colonel Ingersoll, Cap-
tain Kidd, for many years court crier at
Springfield, a great genius in his way, has
taken the lecture field, his subject being "Lin-
coln." He opened at Washington to a large au-
dience, drawn largely to hear Ingersoll's intro-
duction, which was as follows:

"We are to hear a lecture about Abe Lincoln,
not Lincoln the president, Lincoln the liber-
ator, Lincoln the statesman, but Lincoln the
lawyer, Lincoln the man—something of him as
he was when he fell heir to agony and to fame;
something about his mode of life, his habits,
his thoughts, his wishes, that is to say, his
daily life, because such peculiarities in their
characters are omitted by their biogra-
phers. Nearly every great figure of
history is a kind of great monstrosity. We
know nothing about Washington. He is a steel
engraving. No dirt of humanity clings to his
boots. We will hear about Lincoln, who lived
where men were free and equal, and was ac-
quainted with the people, not much with
books. Every man is in some sort a book. He
lived the poem of the year in the fields, the
woods, the blossomed country. Lincoln had the
advantage of sociability. He was thoughtful,
and saw on the horizon of his future the per-
petual star of hope. To him every field was a
landscape; every landscape a poem; every
flower a lesson, and every grove a fairy land.
Oaks and elms are far more poetical than
streets or houses. A country life is in itself
an education. It gives the man an idea of
home. He hears the rain on the roofs, the
rustle of the breeze, the music of nature's fullest
control. You have no idea how many men ed-
ucation spoils. Colleges are institutions where
bricksbats are polished and diamonds dimmed.
If Shakespeare had graduated at Oxford he
would have become a pettifogging attorney or
a hypocritical parson. Lincoln's education
was derived from men and things, and hence
he had a chance to develop. He has many
sides. He not only had laughter, but he had
tears, and never that kind of solemnity which
is a mask to hide the features. He was not
afraid to seek for knowledge where he had it
not. When a man is too dignified he
ceases to learn. Lincoln was a logician.
Logic is capacity; it is the child of a good
heart and a good head. He was always
honest with himself. He was an orator; that
is, he was natural. If you wish to be sublime
you must keep close to the ground. You must
sit close to the heart of human experience—
above the clouds it is too cold. If you want
to know the difference between an orator and
a speaker read the oration of Lincoln at Gettys-
burg, and then read the speech of Everett at
the same place. One came from the heart; the
other was born out of the voice. Lincoln's
speech will be remembered forever. Everett's
no man will read. It was like plucked flowers.
If you want to find out what a man is to the
bottom, give him power. Any man can stand
adversity—only a great man can stand pros-
perity. It is the glory of Abraham Lincoln
that he never abused power only on the side of
mercy. He was a perfectly honest man. When
he had power he used it in mercy. He loved to
see the tears of the wife whose husband he had
snatched from death."

Memory Under Excitement.

Excitement frequently produces curious
effects upon the memory. This a cornship,
during a heavy gale, hoisted a signal of dis-
tress, and the officers and crew with much dif-
ficulty were rescued by a craft who came to
their relief. In a lawsuit to recover the in-
surance, all who had been on board testified
that the vessel was breaking up when they
abandoned her, and that they observed the
corn being washed out between the disjointed
planks. After a verdict against the insurance
company, the vessel was boarded and brought
into port with both vessel and cargo in a per-
fectly sound condition. Undoubtedly the tes-
timony had been honestly given.

In Boston, while the Chickering piano estab-
lishment on Washington street was being de-
stroyed by fire, some years ago, a lady who
was boarding in the Adams house, opposite,
with her three children, became greatly
alarmed. She clung frantically to her offspring
and wrung her hands in agony for the safety of
the fourth. Her fellow-boarders, having
never observed but the three, inquired whether
the missing one was a boy or girl. When a
great embarrassment she acknowledged that
she could not tell.

So also excitement prevents some people
from calling to mind things that appertain to
their daily routine of duty. Thus when a cer-
tain cotton mill in Massachusetts was on fire,
the man who had had charge of the fire appar-
atus for fifteen years, and had continuously
inspected and operated the appliances, was so
greatly excited by the responsibility of his po-
sition that he could not call to mind where the
hydrants and valves were located.

A young sportsman who had chased only
small game went on a deer-hunt. He was so
astonished and excited to have a fine buck
bounce by him at easy range, that he pointed
his well-loaded rifle toward the deer and cried
out "Bung!" like a child.

No more amusing stories are told than those
where the memory in relating them fails in
giving the point. One of the last of these is
one of the best. A man in a street-car pitched
head-foremost into a lady's lap, and when
called a "perfect Indian," admitted that he was
a paw-knee or a lap-lander. The relater in de-
scribing it the best pun he ever heard declared
that he acknowledged that he was a Cherokee.

The Star Spangled Banner at Jeru-
salem.

Pail Mail Gazette.

The American ambassador at Constantinople,
Gen. Lew Wallace, has recently visited Jeru-
salem. All the Americans in the city came out
to meet him at the Joppa gate. The star
spangled banner was carried by the Jews, and
a leading rabbi made an address of welcome
and led the crowd in giving three cheers. Gen.
Wallace jumped down from his horse, thanked
the rabbi in appropriate terms, and shook
hands all around. Afterward he was given a
reception at the consulate. The sultan had
telegraphed orders in advance as to Gen. Wal-
lace's lodgings and entertainment by the city
officers, which was an unprecedented attention.

An Improvement.

A marriage notice in The Elmsira Advertiser
taps off in this way: "No cards, no cake, no
flowers, no presents and nobody's business."

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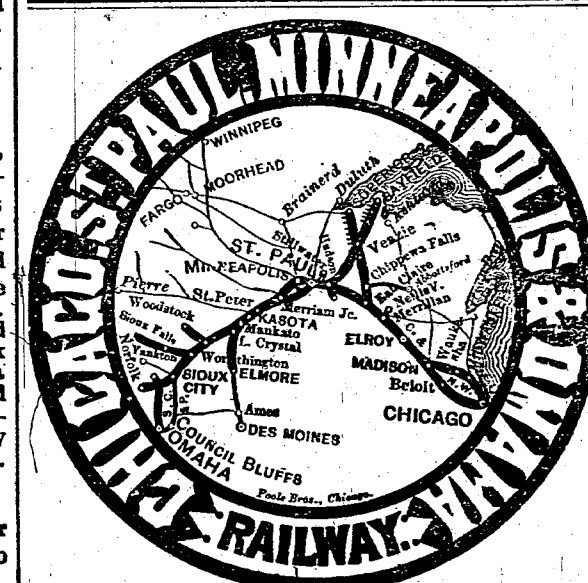
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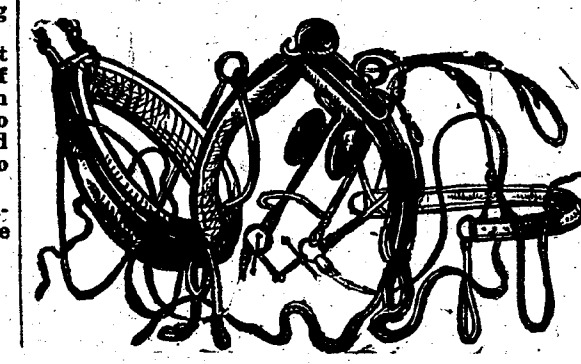
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DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

History never repeats itself except in the development of a new and different condition of existences. This development may be one of advantageous progress, or one of damaging retrogression. The former is predicable of this age as operating upon, and manifesting itself in, the Golden Northwest, while the latter is manifested in all full grown, overworked, old and effete countries from which the wealth and population are rapidly disappearing.

The idea that "history repeats itself" has done more mischief to mankind than any other popular aphorism, excepting perhaps, that which says, "go it while you are young." This last is simply abominable. All young people have youth, vigor, health, good appetites, primitive tastes, and are easily pleased, while every day's experience cultivates their appetites, tastes and requirements until that which originally satisfied them fully, under the influence of greater cultivation, fails to produce any desirable or satisfactory effects upon their more cultivated requirements. The youth of very limited experience enjoys his plain and simple viands, never dreaming of the necessity of French cooks or stimulating condiments; he sees, devours and enjoys the coarse bewildering displays of a circus bill spread broadcast on the most public and available places, without dreaming of the more extatic and soul-thrilling esthetic enjoyments of a more cultivated taste while roaming through the gorgeous halls of our modern Art Galleries richly decorated with choice specimens; of the wonderful skill of ancient and modern masters of painting and sculpture. But as years pass and opportunities occur, he is forced to become more fastidious and requiring. The cheap and easily attained enjoyments are no longer satisfying and must give place to those of higher price and of more difficult attainment. But he has "gone it while he was young," has squandered all his means in obtaining what he did not need, and now that his cultivation requires more costly food, he must pay for his folly by a most distressing starvation.

Nothing has ever been more disastrous to the attainment of these desirable ends than this very trite and controlling saying, "History repeats itself." It certainly would do so, if all things remained the same in every age; but this is not the case. No period has ever been an exact counterpart of the one which preceded it. Let us see. Among my first recollections were Irishmen at work in front of my father's house in western Pennsylvania digging out stumps and grading for the construction of the old National Turnpike road from Baltimore via Wheeling through Ohio and Indiana. This road was then a wonderful undertaking and was over twenty years in the construction of about six hundred miles. Since that six thousand miles of first class railroad have been made by private enterprise in less than half the time. Just previous to that time Ohio was a densely timbered wilderness, whose early settlers were supplied with salt and iron transported across the Alleghenies on pack mules, and for long years afterwards all kinds of farming implements and other necessary articles were produced by stalwart labor at great expense of time and money, while now transportation is cheap and all kinds of material are produced at small cost by steam machinery. Then there were nineteen states with a population of eight millions. Now there are thirty-nine states and a population of about sixty millions, with an increase of moneyed wealth and other effective contributions to rapid settlement and unprecedented development far surpassing in magnitude of proportion to numerical population anything in the world's previous history. Indeed the last decade has contributed more to the growth of all cities having favorable geographical and commercial positions than any former period of double its duration.

The appellation of "city" should be applied to places possessed of great geographically commercial advantages; while towns and villages should be the designation of those more numerous places, of, perhaps, greater aggregate importance to the country and government; but still possessing such characteristics

different from each other as to preclude all possibility of reasoning correctly from the latter to the former.

Great cities are characterized by their adaptation to the employment and support of a dense population; by their ease and convenience of international commerce and social intercourse; by the possession of all the natural elements contributive to the highest enjoyment of associated intellectual and aesthetic attributes, and by an ever increasing tendency to perpetuate its grandeur by all conceivable increments of intellectual culture, exalted evolutions of emotional phenomena and the crowning halo of moral worth and exaltation. Small generally diffused towns and villages are possessed of great local advantages. They are situated at convenient distances, supply the immediate neighborhood with all the necessities of subsistence, soon obtain their growth, are fenced in, shingled over and retain a worthless mediocrity, or decline into worthlessness. A majority of mankind who seek to better their conditions start from these unfortunate villages. They have seen the "ups" and "downs" of these mushroom growths and conclude they form a fair basis for reasoning in regard to the growth and perpetuity of genuine cities. They naturally and honestly believe that in a few days they will be able to purchase lots in Bismarck for half the price they have been selling for, and in a few cases, this may be the case, for it is not presumable the fools are all yet dead, and therefore some people, caught by the enticements of speculation, may have purchased for part down, in order to run the risks of speculating, and may not be able to meet their engagements without selling at a sacrifice. These will not be the general rule, but the exception. "The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but to him that holdeth out to the end, shall the victory be given."

The people who suppose they may make money by waiting in their purchases for lower prices are guilty of the fallacy of making comparisons between the small towns or villages from which they came, and Bismarck having all the attributes of a great city, or if they came from St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Denver, they are always comparing Bismarck with what those places were ten or twenty years ago. This will not do. It is a gross fallacy, only calculated to deceive the very stupid in order to force them back to make room for the shrewd and daring. Denver has increased tenfold in ten years. Ten years ago she had less than seven thousand. Now she has seventy thousand, and is one of the best built and most beautiful cities in the union. This she has achieved without any commercial advantages whatever. Her only advantage was similar to the least one Bismarck possesses. It was the last place for a great commercial city between the old states and the Pacific ocean, and therefore she has made this gigantic growth, which will soon be eclipsed by the more wonderful growth of Bismarck, Dakota's favorite capital city.

Why should Bismarck, the selected capital of the greatest incipient state in the union, have any advantage over Denver, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, or any other modern city of extraordinary growth? The answer is as brief as it is convincing.

First, Bismarck has similar if not greater geographical and commercial advantages than either or perhaps all combined, while for beauty and economy of location, she far surpasses all but Denver, whose beauty and grandeur is very imposing and closely approximates that of our capital city.

Second, Bismarck's development takes place at a later and more favorable period for speedy and advantageous development, just as the more modern cities above mentioned have had a more rapid and marked growth than the older cities of Boston, New York and Baltimore in their early existence.

Third, Bismarck occupies a central position to the last great area of agricultural lands in the United States and will probably result in the development of the last but not least great city between the Alleghenies and the Rockies, if not as its central position indicates the greatest between the two oceans.

Fourth, The education of the last decade has had a tendency to aid in the settlement of new countries and especially new cities. It has destroyed all former conservatism which kept men at home in comparative isolation and has substituted an era of socialism which is as gregarious in its tendency as the habits of the red ants of Texas, the rock pigeons of the oak forests or the red-winged black birds of the prairies. The modern motto is build your great cities; the country will take care of itself; and so far it has done so most amply.

Fifth, The education of the last ten years which has dissipated most of the "fears" and other obstacles in the way of persons desiring to move westward has been greatly supplemented and intensified during the last two years by the idiosyncrasies of the weather in the older and more populous states. Their cyclones, unusual snow storms, wet and unproductive seasons and general failure of crops; and still worse, a failure of all confidence in all your surroundings and an inextinguishable desire to go somewhere and do something else to better your condition has simultaneously seized everybody and in the absence of all other good and fitting places to go, they will

rush with one accord to Bismarck, the Capital City. This rush will commence in September when the curious shall have seen the operation of our self-binding machinery, on the gathering and preservation of our wonderfully prolific crops and behold the smoke ascending from the various surrounding separators and see the teams transporting the golden grain to the elevators for storage and for remunerative sale. Then, when this shall be supplemented by a continuous line of railroad grading and track-laying on additional roads to this great focal point, you may open your eyes and behold the boom.

W. T.

DAKOTA.

One of the best judges of land in this section is undoubtedly John Comstock, of this city. He has been in the business of dealing in land his whole life, not only in this state, but in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and the whole west. No man in Illinois has traveled more, or spent more time and toil in land speculation than he. Recently he took a trip through Dakota. His experience is that which we have stated so often in these pages. He says that the whole Dakota fever is founded upon a fictitious boom gotten up by the railroads. The soil consists of a small and thin top layer, enriched by thousands of years of the decay of vegetation, but it is soon exhausted. The great wheat farms are now failures. Three years ago he saw on one farm seven steam threshers going at one time. The owner of that land is now bankrupt. His farm is exhausted and there is nothing to bring it up. The boom at Fargo is dead. The celebrated Jim river, about which so much is said, has a bottom only five miles wide, so that it covers an inconsiderable strip of country. People who go there expecting to make large fortunes, will do well to pause, for after two years farming in the wheat belt, they will find that they have exhausted their land, and that there is nothing left for them but the hardest kind of toil and no returns. Wheat raising is of all things that which exhausts the soil quickest, and in Dakota there is nothing else to be depended upon. Those of our readers who have the Dakota craze in their heads, and who go there in the summer when the grass is fresh and green, will do well to pause. All is not gold that glitters, and farming, disguise it as they will, is hard work, and is not to be followed except by men who can do their own work, and who are contented to toil day after day and year after year, satisfied if at the expiration of that time they are able to build up a moderate competence. This will prove just as true of Dakota as it has proven true of all other sections under the shining sun.—Peoria Courier.

Perhaps one of the wildest land-sharks, unconscious property-scalpers and (judging from the above article) unmitigated, monumental liars on the continent, is John Comstock of Peoria, Ill. He has been in the habit of verifying this statement his whole life, not only in Illinois, but in Iowa, Kansas, and the entire west. No man has traveled more or spent more time in concocting traps to catch the hard-toiling, unwary farmer than he. Recently he took a trip through Dakota, expecting to find farmers and land-owners bankrupt and taxes impaired, thinking he could extend and expand his business of gobbling the land by tax-title as he had in the old worn-out state in which he lives. (Now John, we know you. Those who were far-seeing and energetic enough to leave the barren, deducing paths which their forefathers had trod for years in the old sucker state and have come to Dakota, remember you, and while you may be prosperous and prominent in the business of preying upon the helpless producers of Illinois, who are still unsuccessfully endeavoring to raise corn enough to keep themselves and their few scrawny hogs from starving, you can never succeed in the very questionable pursuit of belittling Dakota or her people.) The fact is, Dakota stands today the grandest and most productive commonwealth on the earth. In regard to that large farm which Mr. Comstock speaks of, last year the writer saw forty-eight twine binders and fifteen steam threshers at work on one farm, and its owners are not only prospering, but are buying all the Dakota land possible for them to cultivate. The great wheat farms have been unprecedented successes; they have by their large yields and magnitude heralded North Dakota's fame unto all the corners of the earth; they have caused the ten-acre farms and turnip patches of the east to hide themselves in eternal oblivion and refuse to give even the miserly wealth they were wont to bestow upon their small-minded owners. The Dalrymples are pushing operations on their immense farm with increased energy and confidence; the profits of the Grandin farm alone last year amounted to \$70,000; and so we might go on until patience ceased. Dakota soil is the deepest and most fertile on earth, and while the bureau of statistics declares that the wheat crop of Illinois will be forty millions of bushels less this year than last, Dakota's increase is estimated at about twenty millions. The people of Dakota, although proud of their wheat crop, do not depend wholly upon it for their success or failure. In Southern Dakota corn of the finest quality is raised and already large stock farms are being created. We have in the territory clay of every description from which is manufactured at a small expense, as fine a quality of terra cotta as ever graced a royal mansion or embellished a domed cathedral. Already veins of coal have been discovered sufficient in magnitude to form an Egyptian pyramid of the whole state of Illinois and our mineral wealth in the Black Hills promises to surpass that of any state or territory under the rustling of the eagle's wing. Railroads are stretching out through the territory in every direction and our waterways are among the finest in the world. In short Dakota contains more natural wealth than all the New England states

with the Illinois hog pasture thrown in. It can live without the lean, hungry scalpers whose noblest instincts are to take advantage of unfortunate, helpless tilers of barren, age-worn soil, and she rides herself on the intelligence and philanthropy of her people. Oh, old John Comstock how you must have been disappointed. Peoria papers may copy.

UNINHABITED DAKOTA.

Bismarck is located on the extreme northwest border of the population of the territory, the Elk Point Courier says, and that reason is given why it is not a suitable point for the location of the capital. The Courier alleges also, that there is a vast tract of uninhabited and uninhabitable country lying between the two sections of Dakota, and claims that much of the north, even, is "no agricultural country." For years the unsettled portions of Dakota have been belied by the settled portions along the eastern boundary of the territory, and from these localities the fuel has been supplied for the flame of misrepresentation which has attracted so much attention in the eastern states from which we expect our greatest and best immigration.

For years it was believed that the greater portion of Dakota was covered by the bad lands which Sully described as "resembling the bottom of hell with the fires put out." The truth is the bad lands are a tract of country where the coal beds have burned out, leaving craters more or less extensive, which have in some instances been filled partially with drift and wash giving in connection with patches of slag, barren bars of clay or gravel, piles of burned clay or scoria, columns of earth supported by unburned coal, deep canyons, etc., patches of the finest meadow and grazing lands on the face of the earth. These bad land tracts are from half a mile to twenty-five miles in width, and are found, principally, along the Little Missouri and Grand rivers, and do not cover one-fourth of one per cent of the territory, and are regarded by the stockmen as the best grazing lands in Dakota. The "coteaus des prairies" found indicated on all maps of Dakota are simply high rolling prairie with occasional gravel knolls, forming the divide between the James and the Missouri rivers. On the coteaus whole townships, or several townships in some instances, of the very best farming lands in Dakota are found, and less than one per cent of these lands are objectionable for farming purposes. The famous Steele farm which has yielded more bushels per acre of crops of every nature, and given more satisfactory results year after year, than any other farm in Dakota, lies in the much belied coteau region. The idea that there is a vast extent of uninhabitable lands lying between the two sections of Dakota is equally false as these old ideas of the extent and character of the bad lands and the coteaus. That it is uninhabited is true—that it is uninhabitable or in any sense inferior to other portions of Dakota is false—as false as the first official reports of the lands of Michigan which gave to that state only three per cent of its lands as suitable for agricultural purposes.

We repeat, that it is uninhabited is true. Ten years ago the great portion of the Sioux valley was uninhabited and the Red river valley wholly so. Six years ago the James river valley was uninhabited, except a settlement at Jamestown, and a few settlements in the lower part of the valley. One year ago the Missouri valley was practically uninhabited above Pierre, except in Burleigh and Morton counties, but is now attracting more attention than any other portion of Dakota, particularly Mercer, McLean, Emmons, Campbell and Wallowa counties. Two years ago there were no settlements in the Mouse river, Devil's lake and Turtle mountain regions. The situation is very different to-day as every intelligent journalist is well aware.

The TRIBUNE states without fear of successful contradiction that North Dakota is equal to the southern part of the territory so far as the character of its surface and soil is concerned. It is better watered, better timbered, and its fields of coal are almost limitless in extent. It is capable of sustaining as great a population to the square mile as the southern part, and has one-third more land subject to settlement so large a portion of South Dakota being covered by the great Sioux Indian reservation.

Twenty years ago Yankton was the center of population in Dakota; ten years ago Sioux Falls occupied that position; today Huron is; next year, or certainly within two years, and for all time thereafter, Bismarck will be.

The agencies which within the past two years have settled up Central Dakota, and which for six years have been at work for the settlement of the Red River valley, are today at work on the uninhabited regions lying between the two sections of Dakota, and the, until one year ago, practically uninhabited regions north and west of Bismarck. Within the next two years, five hundred thousand people will settle in Dakota—not in the thickly settled southeastern part, where land is occupied and prices high—not in the Red River valley, where every quarter section of government land and every section of railroad land has been taken, but in the uninhabited regions—in the much abused region from which in future Bismarck will gain its greatest strength.

The South Dakota politicians who are willing to sacrifice the future of Dakota

for present gain; who indulge in misrepresentations in order to gratify present feeling of enmity may well consider these facts and tremble for their political future.

THE LIFE OF A BOOM.

Booms, as applied to unusual prosperity in the growth or life of cities in the west, sometimes result from fictitious causes and are in that case short lived. In other cases they result from deep laid plans, or a combination of causes that never fail to bring success.

The Fargo boom was caused by the unprecedented settlement of unrivalled farming lands. That of Jamestown grew out of the same cause. That of Mandan grew out of the settlement and improvements made by the Hager Brothers, the favor of the railroad, the settlement of the surrounding country, and the belief, common to many, that towns on the west side of the river were almost certain to become better towns than those on the east side of the river, consequently residence property reached a higher figure at Mandan than it has ever reached at Bismarck.

About a year ago a boom commenced gathering force at Bismarck, and property rapidly advanced in value. Last spring the Bismarck National Bank paid \$5,500 for two-thirds of a lot at the corner of Main and Third streets, and a few weeks later the First National paid \$8,000 for a lot on the corner of Main and Fourth. About that time L. N. Griffin refused \$15,000 for one and one-half lots opposite the Bismarck National at the corner of Main and Third. Residence lots in the meantime were selling at from \$50 to \$350. Excellent locations at \$150 to \$200. Prices, however, kept advancing and several handsome fortunes had been made through judicious investments in real estate. Every building was occupied and rents were regarded enormous.

When it became reasonably certain that the jealousy existing in the southern part of the territory would result in Bismarck being chosen for the capital of Dakota, prices began to grow firmer, and when Bismarck was chosen there was a regular stampede for real estate. Those desiring locations for banks or business, or residences, paid almost any price to secure the ground desired. The rush was like the mad rushing waters of a flood. Many began to realize that the location of Bismarck upon the grandest railroad, and upon the mightiest river in the United States, would result in drawing other lines of railroad to this point, and in its becoming the great commercial center of Dakota. This gave confidence, and confidence formed the basis of the boom that was soon inaugurated, and which Bismarck is now enjoying.

When those rushing and scrambling for property were supplied, it was but natural that there should be a lull, and there will be a for a few weeks, and some lame ducks who invested for speculation beyond their means, and some who fear the boom is over, may sell at lower figures than were offered a few days ago, but there is bottom to the Bismarck boom that will cause it to increase in volume, and continue for years. Hundreds of mechanics will be employed in the construction of the capitol, the penitentiary and other brick buildings now under contract, while hundreds of small dwelling houses will be required to accommodate the great number of mechanics and laborers who will be added to our population. During the summer, other railroads will push their lines to completion to Bismarck, and other wholesale houses will be added. As the crops mature and it is proven that last year was not only an exceptional season, but that the crops are better this year than they were last, the agricultural country surrounding Bismarck will settle rapidly, and Bismarck will then combine all of the causes that gave Fargo its boom with the added advantage that its location upon the mighty Missouri, the construction of other lines of road, and the location of the capital will bring. Then it will be seen that the Bismarck boom is not only not dead but has scarcely commenced its life.

Who does not remember that ten years ago the croaker said property was too high in Minneapolis and St. Paul; that business was overdone; that people were fools to invest, and yet these towns have continued to prosper and to-day more building is going on in these cities than at any time before in their history.

Croakers have been mistaken in their estimate of every western town, and it is fortunate they have been for God never intended they should prosper, and He never has failed to make good His intentions.

EDITOR NASH, of the Canton News, who from his extended travels with the capital commission had his ideas of the territory expanded, strikes the South Dakota divisionists and growlers about right, as follows: "The location of the capital at the city of Bismarck naturally excites a good deal of comment. Some unreasonable and over hasty individuals have assessed that Bismarck secured the capital by the manipulation of a large sized corruption fund. Let us see if the facts in the case do not fully justify the act of the commissioners."

"It was generally understood in this part of Dakota that the capital was to be located with reference to its suitability for the southern half when division upon the 46th parallel should be accomplished. For this understanding no one is more

responsible than Alexander Hughes, chairman of the commission, but he being a progressive statesman, did not allow previous convictions to blind him to present facts.

"A trip through central Dakota so enlarged the knowledge of the commission that several members expressed astonishment at the mistaken ideas that they had previously entertained, and a trip through the magnificent 'banana belt' was only needed to completely revolutionize all previously-conceived ideas of Dakota.

"Then, an examination of the law under which they are acting, shows that a seat of government for Dakota, was to be located; not south of the proposed division line, nor north of it. A location suitable for the whole of Dakota is the pure and plain requirement of the law.

"Now, the question is, 'did the commission perform its duty under the law by selecting Bismarck as the seat of government?'"

"We take the ground that they did, and for the following reasons:

"The city of Bismarck is situated within a few miles of the geographical center of the territory, upon the only trans-continental railway which crosses Dakota, and upon the 'Albany Missouri,' where this great natural highway for commerce is spanned by one of the finest bridges in the world. The river, the railway, already there and others soon to be built to that point, gives Bismarck a commercial importance beyond that of any city in the territory.

"To those who believe that Dakota should not be divided, the location at Bismarck will be entirely satisfactory, and those who are working for division of the territory find this location no hindrance to their pet scheme.

"The location at Bismarck will hasten the building of several lines of railway across the magnificent stretch of undeveloped country which in the past has been urged as a 'reason for division.'

"It is urged by some that North Dakota will get the capital buildings erected at the expense of the whole territory, and then when South Dakota gets ready for capital buildings she will have to bear the expense alone. To those who are fearful on this score, we will say this: In all human probability, if division ever occurs, it will be before a single dollar aside from the Bismarck donation, is expended upon the capital building. Surely no one in the south would be so selfish as to desire North Dakota taxed for the sole and exclusive benefit of South Dakota, and yet this is what must be inferred from the style of argument some use in condemning the action of the commission. Those gentlemen who traveled with the commission can more readily understand and appreciate the vastness and magnitude of the questions with which the commission had to deal, than those who have not investigated the matter.

"The fact that Bismarck was the almost unanimous choice of North Dakota and the unanimous second choice of southern Dakota, should receive careful consideration from those who are disposed to condemn the final decision of the commission.

"We are glad to note in this connection that the press of the territory with but few exceptions are endorsing the action of the commission. That it will prove a popular measure when it is thoroughly understood, we have not the slightest doubt."

When the "Bismarck gang" get settled down to business again, they should consider the propriety of building a link of railroad from Bismarck to Pembina, which will give Winnipeg direct communication with the Missouri river, and give them lower rates on iron, nails and all heavy freights than they can now obtain. It will give them connection with the Pacific coast by a line far preferable to their own Canadian Pacific, and will develop a country as great and as rich as the Red river valley. It is a line that would pay from the start, and could be built cheaply and sold to excellent advantage. Let the fellows who succeeded in all undertakings catch on to this scheme and put it through without delay.

About one thousand miles of the northwestern military telegraph lines are ordered abandoned June 30, on account of a lack of appropriation to maintain the service. This closes the line between Bismarck and Buford, Glendive and Helena; Helena and Summit; Yates to Fort Sully, and Bennett to Fort Mead. All of the civilian employees at Bismarck, including janitors and messengers, are ordered discharged, and one of the military operators. This is the result of unwise economy on the part of congress.

Why does not the Mandan Pioneer tell the people coming to that region of the magnificent site of Mandan; of its location on the favorite bank of the Missouri river; of its fine brick structures; of its hundreds of laboring men working on its huge railway shops; of the many fine residences under construction instead of setting up straw men at Bismarck to throw rock at, whom it assumes have lied about Mandan. Mandan wants better journalism.

The Colorado capital commission find their \$200,000 appropriated too small, and an extra session of the legislature, will be called to provide additional funds. In Dakota, Bismarck, the chosen city, furnishes \$100,000 and guarantees \$300,000 to erect the capital.

By Telegraph

The Ministerial Murder in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—The Piquette's Ministerial special says: The preliminary examination has begun on Benjamin Jenkins, jr., for the murder of Rev. J. Lane Borden. Immediately after the shooting of Borden by Jenkins, district attorney Hall wrote to John S. Butler, father of the young lady whose name is involved in the matter, giving him the particulars of the tragedy and alleged cause, the cause being the ruin of his daughter. Butler replied: "There is not one word of truth in the charge you refer to. I regret very much that Jenkins took up a bad idea. My daughter says she said nothing to Mr. Jenkins that he could possibly infer anything of the kind." The Piquette's Alexandria special says a statement by Miss Butler as follows: "I hereby deny having made at any time a confession to Mr. Ben T. Jenkins to the effect that Mr. Borden had in any manner ill-treated me only so far as shall be explained. When asked by Jenkins if Borden had treated me badly, I told him yes. He then asked in what way. I told him I can't tell, but you can't ask anyway you want." The only indignity ever offered by Borden to me was in the library about ten days ago when I was there for some books, when he approached me and attempted to put his hands upon me. I immediately left the room and was never in his presence alone again during the remainder of my stay at Mansfield. This conduct of Mr. Borden to me was never mentioned to anyone but my mother." I was stated that she had a father and two brothers to protect her honor if such protection had been necessary. She is 18 years of age, handsome and intelligent. Jenkins seems to have been suffering from a hallucination when he fired the shot.

Another Exciting Day.

CHICAGO, June 20.—This has proved another exciting day on change, and the condition of affairs has been very much strained. The great bulk of trading has changed over from wheat to provisions to wheat and corn, and the fall in which have occurred in all lines have caused suspicions of uneasiness to attach to many of the heavier items. Fluctuations in all markets have been sharp and rapid and speculators have in consequence been calling indiscriminately for margins. One failure was announced during the forenoon, that of George Stewart & Co., reported long on wheat and lard. All the markets up to noon displayed signs of weakness. The markets all assumed a firmer tone toward the close, although a severe drop in pork has not altogether recovered. Just before the close the firm of Daly & Co., who have been dealing heavily in pork, succumbed with liabilities not ascertained. The rumor that Robert Lindblom had failed is not true.

Sherman's Last Official Tour.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—General Sherman, accompanied by Chief of Staff, left here this morning for Buffalo, where he will be joined by Chief Justice Waite and Justice Gray. From there the party will start on their trip across the continent along the northern boundary of the United States, inspecting all the military posts. A route General Sherman would have postponed his departure until after the funeral of General Ewing but one day's delay in starting would have disarranged all the plans through the entire trip, which has been carefully mapped out, with dates for arrival at certain points and escorts provided to meet the party along the route. Col. Bacon, of General Sherman's staff, was to have accompanied the party, but decided to remain here on account of the illness of his wife.

Gen. Brady's Case.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Gen. Brady came into the criminal court room this morning for the purpose of testifying before the grand jury in answer to the charges contained in the two indictments charging him with receiving money while he was second assistant postmaster general as a consideration for increasing certain star route mail services. Judge Wylie said the verdict in the trial just ended would probably be a verdict of acquittal for the defendant. The only given by Gen. Brady. In that case the original indictment remained, but as he understood it was nearly identical with that recently disposed of he thought it should be abandoned. As the government did not propose trying that indictment and if the court thought it should be dismissed he would not object. As Merrick was not present, however, he asked that any action in that matter be postponed until Saturday.

Murder by an Alderman.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Alderman John P. Kelly this morning shot and fatally wounded James Tool at the fire engine house on Sixth near Vine street. Bystanders say Tool came up laughing and exclaiming that Kelly was not to fool with him. Kelly assured him he was only in fun but Kelly drew a revolver and deliberately fired. The ball, a .44 caliber, passed through Tool's left arm and went into his side near the heart. Kelly tried to fire a second shot but was prevented by Detective Mead, who received the hammer on his hand as it fell for the second shot. Tool is still lying but unconscious. Kelly was immediately arrested. He has been in a number of minor brawls, and in 1876 was convicted and punished for procuring an illegal vote. He has been alderman for a number of years.

The Situation on the Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—The situation along the river is not materially changed today. The water had risen about eight inches since last night, and this morning is nearly stationary. A dispatch from Brownsville, below Plattsmouth, in Nebraska, says the river fell an inch and a half this afternoon. Most trains east and north are still interrupted. The Alton trains and the Chicago and St. Louis are running as usual; also the Missouri Pacific to St. Louis. Hannibal sent out passengers tonight going four miles down the river by ferry and then transferring. No trains on the Rock Island tonight, although they came through this morning by a round-about way. The Wabash, the Council Bluffs and the Burlington and Denver roads have been abandoned since Saturday. The Missouri Pacific track north is also abandoned. Resumption of trains will depend on the rise or fall of the river. Damage has as yet been comparatively light.

Frank James' Case.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—The Journal's Galatin, Mo., special says: The cases against Frank James for murder in connection with the Gallatin bank robbery fourteen years ago, and the Winston train robbery in 1881, were called today and upon application of the defense continued until August. The defense asked for continuance on ground that their witnesses might not be able to arrive for several days. Mrs. Hite was prepared to testify to conversations involving the James boys and others at her house, implicating them, and Dick Liddle is also here for the prosecution. The plea of

defense in continuance is generally regarded simply as an excuse. The prisoner seems in good health and the usual large crowd was present, eager for a near view of him.

Funeral of the Victims.

SUNDERLAND, England, June 19.—The funerals of a great many of the victims of Saturday's disaster took place today. The streets were crowded with sympathizing friends, most of whom were in mourning. The blinds of houses were drawn and the church in which the funeral services were held had a black flag at half mast. One hundred free graves were prepared in the cemetery for the reception of the victims exclusive of those provided by the parents of children who lost their lives. Fifty-four bodies were interred in this cemetery and thirty-one in another. A large number of generous subscriptions are arriving in Sunderland from different parts to help pay the funeral expenses of the unfortunate children.

Unsuccessful Outlaw Hunt.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Mount Sterling, Ky., says: A detachment of troops sent to the mountains to capture the two remaining bandits of Barnett's gang, six of whom have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, returned tonight unsuccessful. Friends of the outlaws by firing guns and building signal fires on the mountain tops warned them of the approach and though the troops were within a mile of the bandits they could get no nearer, and finally were ordered to return. The country is very rough, and the inhabitants all are friendly to the outlaws.

Decline in Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Since noon stocks have declined one-fourth to two cents on reports of pending troubles at the New York produce exchange, which caused a large selling by room traders. The fact that a decision in the Western Union cases has not been rendered yet is also used against the market. Jersey Central, Louisville and Nashville, Erie, and Gould and Vanderbilt stocks are the greatest sufferers. The market at 1:30 was firmer and recovering one-fourth to one and one-fourth cent.

Beaten to Death.

DETROIT, June 19.—Early this morning Martin Brophy, a farmer whose home is in the town of New Haven, north of Owosso, was beaten to death at West Owosso by Jack Phelps and Arthur Stenhoff, two individuals who had been on a heavy carouse. Meeting Brophy on the street they struck him and then caused him. Owing to the hour Brophy was unable to find protection and was overtaken and beaten to insensibility, dying soon after the ruffians left him. Stenhoff was arrested and officers are in pursuit of Phelps. Brophy was an industrious and respectable man. He leaves a family.

The Queen's Condition.

LONDON, June 20.—This week's Truth prints the following in regard to the condition of the queen: The queen for two months has been in a state of mild melancholia which in the course of time, if not relieved, will probably become very difficult to treat. Her condition naturally caused great anxiety because of the tendencies of her family. Her majesty and Princess Beatrice will in the autumn go to the vicinity of Florence, Italy, where they will remain two months.

The Nordenskjöld Expedition.

LONDON, June 19.—The steamer Sophia, with Prof. Nordenskjöld and his Arctic exploring expedition arrived at Reykjavik, Iceland, June 8. The party intended to start for Greenland on the 10th instant. Prof. Nordenskjöld has with him a staff of scientists, and the famous explorer announces as one of his purposes the discovery of traces of the Norsemen whom tradition relates to have been residents of Greenland some centuries before the advent of Christopher Columbus in the new world. His theory that vast and fertile oases exist in the heart of Greenland indicates his belief in an open polar sea.

Railway Wreck in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Passenger train No. 3 on the Baltimore & Ohio due at 7:30 a. m., from the west was derailed near Ironton, nine miles east of Grafton at 10:30 last night by striking a tree that a violent storm raging at the time had blown on the track. The engine, baggage express and mail cars were thrown from the track and derailed. One of the trucks of a coach was derailed. The engineer and baggage master were injured but not seriously. None of the passengers were injured.

Fargo & Southern Railroad Election.

FARGO, June 19.—The annual meeting of the Fargo & Southern railroad was held today and the following directors elected: B. S. Tyler, N. K. Hubbard, L. B. Gibbs, A. W. Edwards, John E. Haggard, W. E. Day, W. E. Kinred, W. A. Tanner, Chas. Swatland and Geo. P. Wilson. Negotiations with eastern capitalists have been deferred until a meeting of this board and it is expected the contract for ironing the road will now immediately be closed and the work pushed rapidly forward.

Wheat in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—White & Lessee, one of the most careful wheat computing firms, stated today to an associated press representative that the wheat yield of California will undoubtedly be 56,000,000 bushels at least. Had there not been hot weather at the beginning of June, the crop would have been sixty-three million bushels. The first two consignments of the new crop arrived today.

The Mallagassy Affair.

LONDON, June 20.—With reference to Admiral Piere's dispatch announcing the capture of Lamotou, Mallagassy envoys state that the demands of the French were preposterous, and they know the ultimatum will be rejected. The queen of Madagascar gives stringent orders not to return the French flag. She recalled the most of her troops.

Troops Approaching Tonquin.

PARIS, June 19.—Thirty-five hundred French troops, 1,000 Annamite auxiliaries besides the landing parties from the French squadron will arrive in Tonquin within a fortnight. The Mallagassy envoys had an interview with prime minister Ferry yesterday before the news of the capture of Lamotou had been received. It is thought all further negotiations will now be left in the hands of Admiral Piere.

Battle in Peru.

PANAMA, via Galveston, June 19.—An encounter took place at Marrope, Peru, on the 13th, between 200 Peruvian troops and 300 Montanos, a number of whom were unarmed. The fight lasted five hours. The Peruvian troops were victorious. The Montanos lost two officers and twenty-five men. On the Peruvian side fourteen were killed, including Major Correa Montenegro.

Emancipation Day.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 10.—The News special shows that Emancipation Day was enthusiastically celebrated throughout Texas everywhere by picnics, processions, dinners, orations and reading of the proclamation. In Galveston all the prisoners were released from the city jail. At San Antonio a street parade was a four-horse chariot bearing girls representing the goddess of liberty and each state of the Union.

At the grounds were twenty-three wagons loaded with watermelons.

Ballooning Done For.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—Fayette, Mo., special: E. L. Stewart, a balloonist, made an ascension here today in an old and dilapidated hot air balloon which burst when it had attained a height of 2,000 feet. The balloon and aeronaut came down with a rush and both plunged into Boone Lake creek and at once disappeared. Stewart's body was discovered at 10 p. m.

Hail Storm in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—The Times special from Medicine Lodge, Kansas, twenty miles southeast of here near the line of the territory, says the severest hail storm ever known in that section occurred last night. Meager reports indicate many young calves killed and herds stampeded.

Dierly Discharged.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—A Catesburg, Ky., special says: Wm. Dierly was discharged after hearing two witnesses from Catesburg, W. Va. The judge said in releasing Dierly he believed detective Barnell honest in his effort to fix guilt, but that he had been deceived by his colored assistant. Dierly left the court house amid the plaudits of the colored people.

A Princely Gift.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Frederick Layton, a pork packer of wealth, has determined to build an art gallery at a cost of \$100,000, and present it to the city. There will be no conditions attached to the gift. Mr. Layton left yesterday for England with Alex. Mitchell to study the management and architecture of foreign art buildings.

French Movements in Madagascar.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—A telegram has been received from Zanzibar which states that the French do not intend to take Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, but will occupy the custom houses and all the roads leading to the capital and await submission, which they expect will occur shortly.

General Ewing Dead.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—General Charles Ewing, formerly of Ohio, died shortly before two o'clock this morning of pneumonia, after a short illness. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman, upon whose staff he served through the war. Since 1867 he has been practicing law in Washington.

In the Bosom of the Deep.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 20.—Mate Dunham and six or eight of the crew of the whaling schooner Kaseah were lost on a whaling voyage. The captain and mate struck a whale at the same time and the mate's line becoming fouled his boat was dragged under and was never seen afterward.

Balloting in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 19.—The first ballot in the senate today for United States senator gave Rollins 10; Harry Bingham 6; J. N. Patterson 2; A. F. Stevens 2; J. S. Briggs 1; Gilman 1; and Wm. Ladd 1. The senate by a vote of thirteen to ten decided to elect but one United States senator at this session.

Misplaced Switch.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—The steamboat express train owing to a misplaced switch ran in a siding and struck a box car under which John Wallen, master mechanic, and Wm. Hoyer, yardmaster of the Delaware and Hudson canal company, were repairing a truck. Two men were killed and the engine wrecked.

Whisky House Closed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—A special to the Courier Journal from Paris, Ky., says: The large wholesale whisky house of Davis & Co., was closed today by the sheriff on an attachment taken out by R. H. Courtney, of Lexington. The house was embarrassed by the recent troubles in the whisky trade.

Wasson's Case.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The findings of the Wasson court martial have been received by the judge, advocate general. The result has not been made known but it is thought that the sentence is at least dismissal; otherwise the department commander would have acted upon it.

A Hitch.

PARIS, June 20.—The Gaulais publishes an interview with the marquis Tzeng, Chinese ambassador, in which the latter stated that a hitch had occurred in the negotiations between France and China but he hoped for a pacific solution of the difficulty.

Killed with a Blow.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Commercial Gazette's Orville, O., special says: Frank McNamara and James Canon, molders in the Borial Case company's foundry, quarreled about tools when McNamara struck Canon a heavy blow in the face causing death in a few minutes. McNamara escaped.

Terrible Hail.

GRANTON, Mo., June 19.—During a severe storm tonight, at a late hour, hailstones, some of which were as large as oranges, fell, doing much damage to crops and killing some stock. Several negroes were badly injured, some of whom will die. The storm was accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy thunder.

Becoming Christianized Fast.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Wong Ching Foo, editor of the Chinese-American, is in jail on a charge of libel brought against him by Chon Pon Tip. The plaintiff was referred to in Foo's paper as a criminal and thief and wants \$25,000 damages.

Schooner Turned Over.

BUFFALO, June 19.—The schooner Bay Trader bound for this port put into Fort Colborne today with the crew of the schooner J. R. Benson. Capt. Mackey, of the Benson, reports that his vessel was struck by a small Monday evening off Eau Point and rolled over. One man who shipped at Port Collins was drowned.

Mail Car Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The superintendent of the railroad mail service received today a dispatch from Grafton, W. Va., stating that train No. 3, on the Baltimore & Ohio road leaving Grafton for Baltimore last evening was wrecked seven miles east of Grafton and the mail car badly wrecked.

Sale's Swindles.

WILMINGTON, June 19.—H. Clay Sale, hailing from 17 State street, Chicago, victimized several people by borrowing money and giving in exchange drafts on western banks which are coming back dishonored. He has left, it is supposed, for Philadelphia or New York.

A Sandusky Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—An Upper Sandusky, Ohio, special, says: Seligman's flour mill and two private residences burned today, caused by spontaneous combustion. Twenty-five other buildings caught fire but were extinguished. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$6,500.

High Water in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, June 19.—A Gazette Helena

special says: The rise of the river here is steady and alarmingly great. The gauge shows a rise of seven inches a day, with something less than nine feet below high water. Much of the bottom country is already suffering.

The following recent letter from Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, explains itself and shows that even he, who did more than all other agencies to injure the North Pacific country has been obliged to confess himself mistaken:

CINCINNATI, June 13.—To the Editor: In your journal of the 11th is an editorial article, of which the following is a passage:

Years ago, in the days when Jay Cooke was running the North Pacific scheme, the Cincinnati Commercial sent a correspondent out here to write down the country along the line of the North Pacific. He obeyed instructions; he led the Commercial with lies about the North Pacific region; helped, with the assistance of its editor, to break the back of the North Pacific company—and years after the mischief had been done the Commercial, as the result of more careful observation, confessed that it had been deceived; took back all it had said against the North Pacific country, and added its own endorsement to that of the American press generally.

I would thank you for space to say that the correspondent was dispatched to the line of the North Pacific railroad, not to write down the enterprise, but to present it in its winter aspect. The winter turned out the worst in the records of the Northwest, and the correspondent was accustomed to the "ulf states."

The correspondent wrote according to his observations, but formed a dismal opinion of the country, which its subsequent history has corrected. It is a superficial saying that the course of the Cincinnati Commercial broke the back of the North Pacific Railroad company. Possibly the publications for which I was responsible may have precipitated the catastrophe. There were deeper influences at work than those of the press. The great work was undertaken too soon, and when the financial condition of the country was without the stability that comes of specie payments. The failures and panic and contraction were inevitable in the return of the nation after the war to financial health.

I have to say that, however mistaken I was, and however the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial erred, there was no malice indulged and no lying done. I have to say also that I had no prejudice against or hostility toward Mr. Jay Cooke, and that the news that he is again among the millionaires has given me sincere satisfaction. His early judgment of the gigantic Northwest stands vindicated. Owing to the unfriendly correspondence that I published about the North Pacific railroad, and believed in and sustained, and the expectations and criticisms to which I have been subjected on that account, I have been a close observer of the progress of the country between Lake Superior and the northern Pacific ocean, and of the railroad that penetrates these regions, and will soon be completed.

Some time since I felt that it was becoming me to say that I had misjudged the country to which our attention is directed, that there is an enormous empire where I thought there was a desert forbidding as Sahara, and I have said so as often as seemed appropriate. I have never performed any duty more earnestly than that of repairing any injustice that I have ascertained myself to have committed.

I look forward to the happiest national consequences from the development of the huge northwest, which is to our southern lands what Russia is to western Europe.

And the North Pacific railroad, connecting two wonderful seas, bound to be fed by other roads as the Mississippi by its tributary rivers, and managed as it is with consummate ability and courage, is the greatest work of man going on out of doors, and will be the backbone of the greatest railway system in the world.

Coming to Its Senses.

[Pioneer Press.]

"The Tribune's flag is up for the admission of Dakota as one grand state," says the Pioneer Tribune. That is precisely what the Pioneer Press predicted would be the consequence of selecting Bismarck as the capital of the territory. It occupies such a position of geographical centrality to the whole territory of Dakota that it would be remarkable if all the interests which now or may hereafter enter in and around Bismarck should not unite their efforts to resist division and make it the capital of one grand state, coterminous with the present territory. In making Bismarck the capital of the territory, a nucleus was thus formed of a party in opposition to division which has heretofore had no existence in the politics of Dakota, but which now threatens to become so powerful in influence and intrigue, if not in numbers, as to greatly increase the obstacles to the admission of the state from the territory of Dakota.

These obstacles were not enough to indefinitely delay division, even when the whole population of the territory presented a united front in favor of it. But the formation of an interested party—small, perhaps, in numbers, but strong in the means of influencing congress, and pretty certain to be eagerly backed by the democratic party—this body is likely to prove disastrous to the scheme of erecting two states out of the vast domain of 150,000 square miles which constitute the present territory of Dakota. Inevitable as are the arguments for the division of this immense territory, whether regard be had to the future and permanent interests of its population, or to the general political interests of the federal system itself, they are likely to be disregarded by the party happening to be in control of both branches of congress at the time of interests of that party shall happen to be promoted by the admission of one state instead of two. The democratic party is not likely to favor the admission of even one surely republican state so long as it will seriously affect the balance of political power in congress. But admission cannot be successfully resisted for any great length of time; and since the democratic party, if it should be in power, cannot long refuse for party reasons to open the doors of the Union to a candidate whose claims will be supported by the public opinion of the country, it would probably greatly prefer to admit one republican state than two.

Weller, McLean County.

This is a new candidate for public favor. The plat of the town has just been filed, and will be placed on the market in a few days at the office of Harmon & McLean. In no land on the face of the earth can a finer country be found or better farming lands than that in the immediate vicinity of Weller. Weller was formerly known as Spring Cooley, and is named in honor of Chas. Weller, the first settler in that neighborhood. It is on the stage road from Bismarck to Fort Berthold, and is practically in the center of McLean county, and is certain to become an important village. Those who want choice locations should go and choose at once, before the Weller boom gets under headway.

Timothy.

The article calling for specimens of growing grain was scarcely in type when farmer Wallace

appeared at the sanctum door with specimens of Timothy measuring twenty inches in height and heading, grown on the farm of Col. Wm. Thompson, near Bismarck, from seed sown eight years ago. In every instance where tame grasses have been sown they have proved a success, and settle the matter and stock question beyond all doubt in favor of the Missouri river slope. Last year in August hay was cut from clover sown in spring—a thing rarely known even in Ohio and Indiana.

Black Hills Stage.

The Black Hills Times says Sandy Argo has concluded to put on a tri-weekly stage between Bismarck and the Black Hills and will start in as soon as the stations can be filled up. He will make it a success and will find it profitable.

Two Brothers Drowned.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—Eddy Ryder, aged 14 years, while bathing in the river, began struggling. His brother Charles, aged 23, jumped in to assist him. Both were drowned.

Attached.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Peter McGeech's real estate was attached today to the extent of nearly \$300,000, to satisfy the claim of J. Alder Elders and Milton Lightner for \$125,000 against McGeech, Everingham & Co.

Gunners Gone.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The International Rifle team sailed today for England. The expense fund amounts to \$7,630.

Crock at Tucson.

TUCSON, Arizona, June 19.—Crock and staff arrived this evening. The population greeted him enthusiastically.

Family Drowned.

SENECA, Kan., June 20.—Particulars have been received of the drowning of the family of John Gibbs, living north fourteen miles, during the flood of Sunday. He attempted to leave his house with his wife and children when the wagon was overturned by the current.



Chicago & North-Western

OLD ESTABLISHED SHORT LINE

UNITED STATES FAST MAIL ROUTE

It is the Great Thoroughfare from and to CHICAGO

And all points in Northern Illinois, Central and Eastern and Northwestern Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Central and North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, California, British Columbia, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and all principal points in the NORTH, NORTHWEST and WEST.

With its own lines it traverses Northern Illinois, Central and Northern Iowa, Wisconsin, North and Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Central and North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, California, British Columbia, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and all principal points in the NORTH, NORTHWEST and WEST.

At CHICAGO it makes close connection with all other railroads at that city. It runs PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all through trains, PARLOR CARS on its principal routes, and NORTH-WESTERN DINING CARS on its ROUTING CARS on and on its ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS through day express trains.

For rates for single or round trip tickets and for full information in regard to all parts of the West, North and Northwest, write to General Passenger Agent, at Chicago, Ill.

ALL Coupon Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this line.

J. D. LAYNE, MARVIN HUGHETT, Gen. Sup't. 2d Vice-Pres and Gen. Manager. W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Neuritis, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatocoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail on receipt of the price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee that we will refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, PORTLAND, OREGON. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

DAN EISENBERG

is daily opening

NEW GOODS!

You can find all the Novelties of the Season at his store cheaper than at ANY OTHER PLACE IN THE CITY.

WE SELL THE BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

J. C. CADY,

—Full Line of—

FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES,

WALL PAPER, ETC.

THIRD STREET.

BISMARCK, D.T.

The tables are requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.

Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

LSL

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the signatures of our signatories attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 21, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

NEWS COMMENTS.

"Just my infernal luck!"—Rerdell.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR wants to go fishing again.

LOGAN has gone into training for the presidency.

COL. FRANK JAMES will be banqueted after his acquittal.

ASHNEPPOLIS man took a prize at the Chicago dog show.

MRS. SLEUGHER SULLIVAN thinks she can lick Jack in a 12 foot ring.

The question now is, on what sort of a hand did Wasson drop his little pile?

The Lisbon Clipper has secured special freight rates on its sixteen page edition.

The Yale crew are getting up their muscle, but cobwebs are collecting on their Latin and Greek.

AN Arkansas man has sandpapered the shingles on his house so that a cypress can't take hold.

A CANADIAN judge holds that a divorce granted in the United States does not hold good in Canada.

MODJESKA's husband has taken out first papers of citizenship, and will soon have a vote ready for the market.

TUE Mexican call Crook "the Christ of the frontier." The Apaches think him the devil from 'way back.

RIFE, luscious watermelons will soon make the eyes gladden and the umbilicus become a raging volcano.

A BOSTON excursion will go to California next month and the coast farmers have come up three cents a pound on bears.

HAVING failed to rob Mrs. Betty Mason, shark Bigelow should now go off to some secluded spot and hate himself to death.

A FIVE-TON land-roller passed over an Indian man without serious results. He'd been mired thirty six years.

A ST. PAUL woman says, "There is so much adultery in land now-a-days that it isn't safe to eat the stuff unless you raise it yourself."

"PLEASE remember that Minneapolis was a different city when I formed my views of hell. I am now on the fence."—Doc Ingersoll.

A PENNSYLVANIA woman who had lain in a trance for ten days was aroused by hearing a sister read in the paper of a grand military opening.

THE Mexican editors are adopting American slang, as far as their language will permit. One of them speaks of "el festivo cyclone"—the festive cyclone.

MRS. ACHENBACK, of Devil's Lake, was robbed of \$400 the other day, and she is anxious to bestow her name upon the thief if she can catch him.

THE Ordway Tim's console itself over the capital question by softly and resignedly remarking: "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."

How interesting it would be to peep in through a crack and see Luke's sitting on a pile of cinders and telling Guitas all about how it happened.

ALTHOUGH he may be opposed to secret societies an Ohio Catholic is determined to teach people the grip. He has planted eighty acres of cucumbers.

THE present sun try weather may possibly be accounted for by the fact that Ella Wheeler's new book, "Poems of Passion," is out. It is a red hot one.

GREEN cuttrants are worth only ten cents a quart in St. Paul. This places the cramp colic and other luxuries in the reach of the very poorest classes.

A MISTRESS of Sir J. Franklin died in England lately, aged 97. She has spent most of her means on expeditions in search of him. She will probably find him now.

A FIRM in Chicago claim that there is \$1,000,000 worth of adulterated lard in that market. Cable the news to Prince Bismarck. It will console him in his painful illness.

THE silver dollar introduced by King Kalakaua is short in weight, but as it doesn't announce on its face that it is in God the natives are not kicking very vigorously.

A DETAIL of policemen has been placed on the great Brooklyn and New York bridge, so that the coroner can have a stock of unreliable witnesses on hand for the next horror.

ENGLAND hung a murderer the other day whose bumps revealed "benevolence," "veneration," "caution," and "secretiveness." He had been a thief and bruiser all his life.

BRAINERD Tribune: The Bismarck TRIBUNE is determined to keep pace with real estate in the new capital. It is enlarged, improved and in fact made a lively metropolitan sheet.

"WHAT do you want with a hotter country than this?" asked Bob Ingersoll of a Methodist minister the other day, as he mopped his brow and gazed appealingly at the thermometer.

OUR dispatches report a rapid decline in the "Peter's Pence" business, and the pope doesn't know how to build it up again. Try advertising in some good newspaper, your holiness.

A PILE of potatoes fell on William Charles Backus, a night watchman at Winnipeg, Tuesday night, and crushed him to death. Another evidence of the great power of the "murphy" movement.

THE Chicago Tribune says: "The commission performed its work fairly, honestly and intelligently." And yet in the face of this, even some people will stick to it that a Chicago paper cannot tell the truth.

CARDINAL SIMONEI says the pope's circular had no political aim whatever. Of course not, but like a stone hurled by a woman at a cow, or a revolver bullet fired by a policeman at a dog, it struck where least expected.

The ordering by the judge of three drinks a day for star route juror Vernon is a very, very, bad precedent. It will in future keep a deputy sheriff or two busy picking up overworked jurors who fall in fits in the court room.

OSTRICH farming has taken root in Southern California. The birds are now laying eggs at the rate of one every two days, but as soon as better facilities for caring for the product can be obtained, the birds will be worked to their fullest capacity and on double time.

DEVIL'S LAKE Pioneer Press: The Arrow arrived at the pier about 5 o'clock. It was a strange sight to see a steamer plying up, with sails and stripes floating proudly from her head, across the very point where a month ago the Indians, with their creaking wagons, hauled wood to Devil's Lake.

ST. PAUL Dispatch: The Bismarck Tribune tells of a Montana delegate who moved the nomination of his favorite candidate by "anonymous acclamation." We can go it or better with the motion of a delegate in the democratic convention in the first district last fall. He moved that Judge Wilson be nominated "vice versa."

A GENTLEMAN who met Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, recently, told him that some

Boston clergymen had conceived the idea of setting apart a day to offer up prayers for the conversion of Ben Butler. "If you have any influence with them," said the senator excitedly, "pray exert it to prevent the consummation of their purpose. I want to go to Heaven myself."

THREE months ago Mr. C. B. Brunson, of St. Paul, waged a seakins sack with Mrs. Brunson that he could find a St. Paul man who could repeat the ten commandments. His long and weary search is over, and Mrs. B. is exhibiting the sack to her friends. She wants to give him another chance on the Lord's prayer, and offers him ten to one, if he feels like tackling the bet.

Bismarck Wins the Prize.
[Valley City Record.]

After mature and prolonged deliberation the capital commission by unanimous vote selected Bismarck as the capital of Dakota. This result was reached only after giving a careful hearing to every citizen of the territory, who thought he had anything that he wanted to say to the commissioners; after carefully looking over every town that put in a bid for the capital; and after due consideration of every interest, real or imaginary, that could be suggested during the two months or more that has elapsed since the appointment of the commission to locate the capital. Of course our successful neighbor is jubilant over her success; and equally of course other aspiring cities which really had hopes, are disappointed at their failure. For a few days dissatisfaction and discontent will seem to prevail pretty unanimously in every part of the territory, except in Bismarck and vicinity, but on sober second thought, it will be found that the great mass of the people of Dakota will cheerfully acquiesce in this result. For from whatever point of view the matter is looked at, the selection of Bismarck is a fortunate thing for the territory. It is nearer to the geographical center of the territory than any other town or city that could have been chosen. It is as accessible from all parts of the territory as any other place, except, perhaps, the towns in northeast Dakota on the line of the N. P. railroad. Of course South Dakota will find it a round about way to the capital, but that we in the north have had to put up with for many years, and now it is no more than fair that they should have it. It will not be for more than a few months, because it is certain that before the completion of the capital building the two new networks of railroads in North and South Dakota will be united by at least two north and south lines; and we can give our southern friends quick and easy access to the seat of government. Bismarck being situated at the junction of the Missouri river trade with the great transcontinental line is bound to become an important commercial center. Valley City has no aspirations for the capital and accordingly has no disappointments to nurse. Dakota will not now be divided and we shall soon stand in the front rank of the great empire states which control the destinies of the Union. There is room enough here for a thousand cities, all prosperous and happy. In a short time we shall settle down to feel that as an integral part of the great territory of Dakota with the great city of Bismarck as its capital is glory enough for any community. We therefore congratulate our sister city of Bismarck in her present grand success, and in the glorious future which fortune holds in store for her; we congratulate North Dakota as having won this invaluable prize, which will contribute so extensively to the development of her vast resources; and we congratulate the whole territory of Dakota on the happy settlement of this vexed question in a manner so universally satisfactory to every reasonable person. Now let us unite in demanding the right of self government for Dakota as a whole, and let a new era of peace and prosperity be ushered in with the joyous plaudits of a happy and united people.

A Town Marshal Shot.
LEXINGTON, Ky., June 18.—Last night at Versailles, Ky., Allie and Press Brown shot and killed the town marshal, George Freeman, while he was attempting to arrest them. The cause of the killing was an old feud, the Browns alleging that Freeman had killed their brother Sandy about a year ago. The Browns are in jail.

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The New York Journal says "General Sherman, who will surrender the command of the army in the early fall, boasts that he has kissed nearly all the pretty girls in the country, and is willing to keep up his osculatory campaign so long as there is not an unkind girl graduate in the republic."

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Excitement Still Intense.
SUNDERLAND, Eng., June 18.—The excitement over the catastrophe in Victoria Hall Saturday night, by which nearly 200 children lost their lives, continues intense. Some children who escaped, say the report spread through the gallery at the close of the performance that the child first out of the hall would get a prize, and consequently there was one eager rush for the doors. Most of the bodies of the victims will be buried together in a long trench.

THE QUEEN IS SMOOTHER.
Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, private secretary of the queen, telegraphed the mayor of Sunderland that her majesty directs him to state she is terribly shocked at the awful calamity at Victoria Hall Saturday, and her heart bleeds for the sufferings of many bereaved parents, and she prays God to support them in their terrible distress. Sir Henry also says her majesty most anxiously inquires how the injured children are. Several children who left the exhibition before the accident occurred say they saw a man jump before the rush and partially close the door, on the landing where the disaster took place. It will be proved at the inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate

ones that a man bolted the door ajar in order to facilitate the distribution of toys to the children.

The Lard Break in Chicago.
CHICAGO, June 18.—The story in regard to the great break in lard appears to have been very completely told. This morning on 'Change was looked forward to with considerable trepidation in apparent fear the market might take another downward turn, but it proved otherwise and at 11 o'clock July option which closed 9.77½ Saturday has risen to 9.95, and the feeling was comparatively firm. Beyond the firms reported in these dispatches [Saturday, none others have succumbed and the firm of Elles & Lighter among those reported as crippled has transferred deals and in this manner has lived over. The Associated Press estimates as to losses putting them at two and a half millions is as nearly accurate as can now be made. Some published accounts this morning swell the figures to three millions but this is largely based on conjecture. The firm of McGeech, Everingham & Co., decline to furnish any additional data at this time and will make no statement until some days have elapsed.

High Waters in Missouri.
St. Louis, June 18.—Advisors from western Missouri and Kansas say that heavy rains the past few days have raised nearly all rivers and small streams in that section, and in some sections are unusually high. Water in the Missouri river at the town of Corning, forty miles north of St. Joseph on the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs railroad, is over the banks and several houses swept away. About four miles of the railroad is under water. All railroads in western and central Missouri, excepting the Missouri Pacific, are badly washed, and trains generally abandoned. It looks as though serious trouble not only to railroads but to all river towns and bottom land farms is the result from the present or threatened condition of the rivers.

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LUKE—COLORADO PARK, 1873.
[Bret Harte.]

Who's that you're reading?—A novel? A novel—well, don't you see him? You a man grown and bearded, and histin' such stuff ez that in—

Stuff about gals and their sweethearts! No wonder you're 'rith ez a knife. Look at me!—I've read two hundred—and never read one in my life!

That's my opinion o' novels. An' ez to their lyin' round here, They belonged to the Judge's daughter—the Judge who came here last year.

On account of his lung and the mountain, and the balsam o' pine and fir; And his daughter—well, she read novels, and that's what's the matter with her.

Yet she was sweet on the Judge, and stuck by him day and night, Alone in the cabin up yer—till she grew like a ghost, all white.

She was only a slip of a thing, ez light and ez white and away! Ez rife—sudden through the woods, but she wasn't my kid—no way.

Speakin' o' gals—'d y'mind that house ez you see the hill? A mile and a half from White's, and just above Mattingly's mill?

You do? Well, now, that's a gal! What you saw her? O, come now, that quit! She was only bedev'lin' you boys, for to me she don't cotton one bit.

But what was I talkin' of? O! the Judge and his daughter—she read novels the whole day long, and I reckon she read them abed.

And she wouldn't read them out loud to the Judge on the porch where he sat, And 'twas how 'Lord Augustus' said this, and how 'Lady Blanche' she said that.

But the sickest of all that I heerd, was a yarn that they'd 'bout a chap, 'Leather-stocking' by the name, and a hunter chock full o' the greenest o' sap; And they asked me to hear; but I says: 'Miss Mabel, not any for me;

When I likes I kin sing my own lies, and thet clap and I shouldn't agree.'

Yet somehow or other she was always sayin' I brought her to mind Of folks about whom she had read, or suthin' of the kind, And that wasn't suthin' o' the names thet she gave me that summer up here, 'Robin Hood,' 'Leather-stocking,' 'Rob Roy'—

—O, I tell you, the critter was queer.

And yet she hadn't been epiled, she was harmless enough in her way, And she'd jabber in French to her dad, and they said she knew how to play, And she worked me that shot-pouch up thar—

Which the man doesn't liv ez kin use, And she'd slipper you 'em down yer—ez would cradle an Injin's papoose.

Yet along o' them novels, you see, she was wastin' and mopin' away, And then she got shy with her tongue, and at last her tongue to say; And whenever I happened around, her face it was hid by a book, And it wasn't until she left that she gave me ez much ez a look.

And this was the way it was: It was night when I kemp up here To say to 'em all 'good-by,' for I reckoned to go for deer.

At 'sun up' the day they left. So I shook 'em up by the hand, and she who was sick, ez they gave me to understand.

But jist ez I passed the house next morning at dawn, some one, Like a little waver o' mist, got up on the hill with the sun, Miss Mabel it was, alone,—all wrapped in a mantle o' lace—

And she stood there straight in the road, with a touch o' the sun in her face.

And she looked at me right in the eye—I'd seen suthin' like it before When I hunted a wounded doe to the edge o' the Clear Lake shore, And I had my knee on its neck, and jist was lasin' my knife.

When it gave me a look like that—well, it got off with its life.

"We are going to-day," she said, "and I can't say good-by to you in your own house, Luke—these woods and the bright blue sky! You've always been kind to me, Luke, and papa has found you still.

As good as the air he breathes, and wholesome as Laurel Tree Hill.

And we'll always think of you, Luke, as the thing we could not take away— The balsam that dwells in the weeds, the rain, that soaks the lives in the spray.

And you'll sometimes think of me, Luke, as you know you once used to say, As rifle-smoke blown through the woods, a moment, but never to stay."

And then we shook hands. She turned but a sudden she tottered and fell, And I caught her sharp by the waist, and held her a minute—well, It was only a minute, you know, that ez cold and ez white she lay.

Ez a—well, she melted away— And was gone. * * * And thar are her books; but I says not any for me, Good enough may be for some, but them and I mightn't agree.

They spiled a decent gal ez might hev made some chap a wife; And look at me!—I've read two hundred—and never read one in my life!

Mines Ruining Farms.
Detroit Free Press.

There is an injunction now against the working of all California hydraulic mines which run their debris into rivers the waters of which find their way into the San Francisco bay. This action, which was only secured after a hard legal fight, renders valueless nearly all the great mines in the state, into which millions of dollars have been put in the shape of costly machinery, long tunnels, and miles on miles of flumes and ditches.

The agricultural interests of the state are so great, however, that no one for a moment can question the justice of this measure of protection for the farmers. All along the rivers, the large valleys the rich bottom land is covered in many places with a deposit of mud and gravel, which under the hot sun of California dries into the hardness of an adobe brick. No crop can be grown, for the deposit—which is the debris of the "hydraulic" mines—has been blown down by the swollen rivers and left here during the winter and spring floods—is so deep that it cannot be turned over. The farmer has no other recourse than to abandon his land—turn it out to old fields, as the southern planter used to do when he had taken the life out of the soil with many successive crops of cotton or tobacco. But the worst examples of this destruction are seen on the great fruit ranches. Here not only is the land ruined, but the trees, which cost a small fortune, are withered and dead as though the breath of a big forest fire had passed over them. One may see to-day the famous Briggs ranch, of more than 5,000 acres, all planted in fruit, given over to this deadly invasion of debris from the miners. All along the rivers a come of \$250,000 a year; to-day it is practically worthless.

A Big School Blunder.
Detroit Free Press.

In a Chicago school recently the children were asked to give a sentence with the word "capillary." A little girl wrote: "I sailed across the ocean in a capillary." When asked what she meant by that, she turned to Webster's dictionary and triumphantly pointed out this definition: "Capillary, a fine vessel." Further investigation showed that more than twenty scholars had made the same blunder.

French Newspapers.
The French are a shrewd business people, yet, strange to say, do not believe in newspaper advertising. Even the papers of largest circulation have very few advertisements.

Notice of Final Proof.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 29, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, July 8, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Martin D. Murray.
Homestead application No. 51, for the sw ¼ section 28, town 14, range 54, N. P. M., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: W. W. McKay, W. F. Lewis, J. H. Atherton and Jas. Thompson, all of Fort Stevenson, Stevens county, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Timber Culture.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Oliver Peterson against Eli Thorne for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 1, dated May 13, 1882, upon the northeast quarter of section 10, town 142, range 80, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Thorne had failed to break or cause to be broken any land or other within one year from the date of said entry and prior to this date; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of June, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

Notice of Final Proof.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 18, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver July 22, 1883, viz:

Peter Cox.
Homestead application No. 147 for the south west quarter section 4, township 38, range 79 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jacob A. Fields, Fred Roberts, James Kervin and D. O. Preston, all of Bismarck Burleigh county, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 3, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 15th day of June, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

William J. Pennell.

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Mr. A. B. Waite of St. Louis, is in the city visiting his friend Jos. Little.

Services will be conducted Sunday next by Rev. Hanna at the new chapel, in Menoken.

Ed. Sloan has broken ground for a dwelling house on the corner of Eighth street and avenue 13.

Wm. Ives' residence on Third street is well under way and will be finished with walnut and ash.

The capital commissioners will be here in a few days for the purpose of pushing capital matters.

Mayor Raymond is about to begin the construction of three dwelling houses on Third street.

Mr. W. B. Watson has commenced excavations for a new residence in the eastern part of the city.

James S. Hood, Esq., recently of Boston, Mass., purchased thirty-two lots in Fisher's addition to the city.

Crops in McLean county never looked better and the same kind of reports are brought from Emmons county.

Judge Forsaker, nominee for governor of Ohio, is a classmate of John A. Rea, register of the land office in this city.

C. L. Wm. Thompson brought in a sample of timber from his farm yesterday, which will cut four tons to the acre.

Architect Lacey is furnishing plans for over twenty buildings in the city, a majority of which are to be dwellings.

On the John Quilman farm field peas are in bloom and oats and wheat stand about twenty inches high all over the field.

Mr. W. H. Rice, of the firm of Clayton & Rice real estate dealers, has bought a residence at E and W and will build immediately.

M. E. Records, the Washburn surveyor is in the metropolis. Mr. Records has been surveying and platting a townsite at the German settlement.

Mr. Ely, of this city, the colored lady who recently drew \$1,000 in the Louisiana state lottery, says she is ready to loan the money at twelve per cent.

G. W. Larson, formerly of the First National bank of Canton has accepted a position in the Bismarck National bank and will bring his family to the city soon.

The Jamestown Capital kicks vigorously and wants the people to call it Dakota river instead of "Jim" river. A little request like that ought to be complied with.

Mr. George F. Joy, who is in the city from the Burnt Creek district, says that crops are in better condition than they have been before since the settlement of the city.

The Misses Kelly and Southmayd, Third St., ladies' bazar, are enjoying a rush of patronage. They keep the finest assortment of ladies' goods ever brought to Bismarck.

J. S. Green of Harmon, Minn., a contractor and builder who comes to the capital city well recommended, is stopping at the International. His card may be seen on first page.

The Cincinnati syndicate who have been purchasing large amounts of Bismarck real estate within the last week bought several lots in Sturgis' addition of E. M. Patterson.

Large crowds of citizens and visitors have been calling at the North Pacific office all day to examine and admire the beautiful specimens of tree cotta ornaments on exhibition.

Mr. E. McMahon, of the Bismarck Merchants Bank, will return to the city from his home in Wisconsin between July 25th and 10th, when plans for operation will be adopted by the new company.

Mr. Michael Ryan, of this city, whose little child died of diphtheria last week, and who has been very severely attacked by the same dread disease, under the care of Dr. McGowan is now convalescent.

Judge P. R. Smith of this city had a marble monument twenty feet high surrounded by a Grecian car, erected over the graves of his late beloved wife, child, and brother, in the Bismarck cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Thompson mourn the loss of their boy Howard, who died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, aged seven years and six months. Funeral today at 1 p. m. from the residence. Friends of the family invited.

Thos. George Null, known in southern Minnesota as a stage man, farmer and politician, arrived yesterday, exchanged his team for lots in Gale's addition and returned this morning for Lake Benton, Minn., where he is now residing.

There is a gentleman in the city who is making a hard eye view of Bismarck. It will show wonderful improvements since 1880, when the last was made, but still greater would be shown if a few months' delay could be secured. He ought to be encouraged, however.

A large number of choice live fish, comprising trout, bass and other species of the finny tribe, were shipped west through the city yesterday, and although the reporter could not see them where they were bound for, it was generally understood that they were being taken to the hatcheries in the National Park.

The farming public will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Alexander Cameron, Colonel Wm. Thompson, Farmer Wallace and J. W. Barnum have, at their own expense, built a substantial bridge across Apple Creek, east of the railroad, which will be thrown open to the public free of cost. This is true enterprise.

Outstanding twenty-four inches in height raised on the farm of Wm. Cannon, adjoining the capital grounds, were sent by the Tribune to the north Pacific office at St. Paul, on the 21st inst. Farmers who have one specimen should send it to the Tribune and they will be sent to the west for the most good.

Real estate transfers at Bismarck for the past month will appear in the daily of next Sunday in the following copy of the weekly, being signed by one thousand and will fill one page of the paper. This publication taken from the record, will refute the Morton & Co. lies about the high prices demanded at Bismarck for real estate.

Capt. Geo. W. Bullis, formerly of Maine, is, Minnago, now of Ann Arbor, is in the city en route to the Pacific coast. Mr. Bullis was a Captain in Col. Lonsberry's Michigan infantry and after the war resumed the practice of his profession, becoming one of the leading lawyers of the state. He was a partner of Gen. Cutcheon, the member of congress from the Minnesota district.

It is understood that a polo team will be organized in Bismarck shortly and that a suitable room will be built before fall for the amusement of Bismarckers during the winter. This is one of the most popular games of the day, and not only cheers and makes merry, but develops the physical man and promotes health. Fargo has a very creditable team and friendly contests could be arranged between the neighboring clubs.

Fargo Republican: Mr. Samuel Mathews, who has for some time been in the real estate business in Fargo, started by team last evening for Bismarck, where he will assume charge of the Sheridan House about July 1. Everybody at all familiar with the northwest knows Sam, and he needs no words of praise. In him Bismarck will secure a hotel man and a gentleman who will be a decided acquisition to the city, both in business and social circles. We congratulate all parties concerned.

Robt. Corder, a bright industrious young lad, fifteen years of age, arrived in the city a few days ago with an outfit for blacking boots, and has been "shining 'em up" since his arrival with remarkable energy, always doing a good job and behaving like a little gentleman. He was formerly of Chicago and recently stopped in Fargo Falls. Today he purchased a lot in Harmon's addition by making one payment and agreeing to pay the full amount in two months. He says he intends to stay here, who, by the way, is a lady of color, furnished music for the court, and stated that when the renegade husband left home he had \$300 in his pocket to invest in a residence lot in Bismarck. He is supposed to have skipped the country leaving his wife and children to care for themselves.

W. E. Jermain, has, in his peregrinations about the capital city, discovered the fact that some of the finest quality can be procured on the banks of the river, for the manufacture of artificial stone. The samples he showed a Tribune reporter were admirable indeed, ranging in color from a deep gray to a rich brown, thus enabling the builders of the city to construct a residence of any description, from a granite like rock to a fashionable brown stone front, at very small expense. It is to be hoped that the necessary steps will be taken to induce Mr. Jermain to remain and establish the works immediately.

There is music in the air. The Cedar Rapids, Republican of the 15th says: "Mr. B. S. Merrill, manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, passed through Marion one day this week, and while there had a short consultation with Mr. A. K. Davis, the contractor of Marion, who, it is understood, was offered a twenty-mile contract on the Bismarck extension of that road. Mr. Davis, it is also understood, made known to Mr. Merrill that he wanted a part of the work between here and Ottumwa, and the result of the conference was that Davis was told to meet the manager in Chicago this week. This was the work on the extensions will soon be completed."

Mr. and Mrs. Hood of New York arrived yesterday. They will locate here and have rented the new store in the Banner House building, corner of First and Main streets. Mr. Hood will engage in the real estate business, and in the meantime will commence making investments for eastern people, and Bismarckers having town lots and lands to list for sale will go well to place the same in his hands. Mrs. Hood comes recommended as a first class dressmaker, and has experience of long standing in New York. The store will be called the "Bismarck Ladies Emporium" and the endeavor will be to keep in stock useful articles which will be required by the ladies of Bismarck. The store will be opened in the beginning of July.

The Vermillion Republican says: Any man in Dakota who has anything to lose, if he goes into the Huron convention, will see the time he will have kept clear of it. It is there a man in the territory, not a lunatic, who for a moment imagines that the next congress will either admit Dakota as a whole or divide her on the forty-ninth parallel? A few years ago, the people of Dakota were not fools. The people of Yankton, Rosebud and the endeavor will be to keep in stock useful articles which will be required by the ladies of Bismarck. The store will be opened in the beginning of July.

Another new addition to the city of Bismarck presents itself for the approbation of the public. It is known as Gale's addition and lies to the north of the city, overlooking the river, the town and the capital grounds. Mr. Gale has planned this addition with special reference to residences. The lots are each 50x140 with a twenty foot alley to each lot. Those desiring a good residence site will readily appreciate the advantage of a fifty foot lot and a good alley. A street car line to this property is assured and in a couple of years this addition will be considered "down town." Mr. Gale has placed the property under the charge of Clayton & Rice, Central Block, who will sell the lots on easy terms, and make special inducements to parties who want to build immediately.

The Sioux Falls Argus says: A good deal is being said by a number of South Dakota papers about the unanimity of public sentiment on the question of division, and the determination of the people to secure it. As far as Minnesota county is concerned, it does not seem that any but a small minority care anything about it. The call for a convention for this county was published several times and also a number of articles urging the people to come out and help on the movement. Yet there were not as many people at the convention as there were delegates to be chosen. Not over nine or ten, all told, could be got together after persistent advertising and drumming, and this in the leading city of South Dakota. Of the few present, fully two-thirds would have been recognized at once as politicians.

Personal.

Mr. E. Good, of St. Paul, is in the city.

C. E. Cowgill, of Wabash, Ind., is with us again.

He registers as "Fatty" Graham, from St. Paul.

Ele Green, a welcome Mapleton, is sojourning in the metropolis.

J. S. Mills, of Fort Maginnis, is domiciled at the Western.

O. H. Swerig, of Minneapolis, is seeking investment in the city.

E. M. Antisdel, is a visitor in the city, and hails from Utica, N. Y.

Sam'l Hudspeth is from Streator, Ill., and is stopping at the Merchants.

D. Epps has wafted himself hither from the bustling city of Detroit, Mich.

Geo. E. Darling, darling-like, came in from Norris to see the darling city of the west.

From Utica in the empire state comes C. J. Huch, Esq., to view the most promising city in the land.

Among the Seelites encoined within the banner city, might be mentioned Mr. E. R. Weed.

Capt. Joseph Fecto, one of the oldest pilots on the Missouri river, is passing a few days with friends in the city.

Engineer Strathern is busily engaged in surveying the Little addition to Bismarck adjoining the McKenzie addition and the Villula homestead.

J. W. Lowers, of Lafayette, Ind., awakened from dreams of hope and mother and no longer states this morning to find himself confronted by Dakota's capital.

D. G. Tapping, of Elmira, N. Y., with commendable wisdom and foresight, made a break for the capital, reaching it this morning.

E. M. Brown, Jr., proved up on his valuable homestead adjoining the capital grounds to-day paying \$2.50 per acre. This is the cheapest land purchased in or near the city for some time, and Mr. Brown is to be congratulated.

Thos. Catton and Francis H. Earl, of New Jersey, have come to the capital city to stay. They will invest in real estate and commence business for Dakota at the earliest possible moment. At present they are at the Oster.

HORRIBLE STORY.

Skeletons of Twenty-one Infants Found in an Abortionist's Cellar.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The police today found in the cellar of the dwelling 2243 North Fifth street, formerly occupied by Dr. Isaac Hathaway, alleged abortionist, the bodies of several children and a large number of human bones. Dr. Hathaway was arrested in March, 1881, with Rev. Thomas B. Miller, for committing criminal malpractice upon Mary Butler, a servant girl whose child died after the operation. Both were admitted to bail and Hathaway fled. He, however, returned to the city some time ago but has never been re-arrested on the charge. Three months ago his wife charged him with brutally assaulting her and threatening her life. She asked to have a warrant issued for his arrest, but officials at the time that her husband had performed several criminal operations upon her and others. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon twenty-one skulls or portions of skulls of infants had been found buried in the cellar of the dwelling. Hathaway is now in the county prison charged with assaulting a relative. The coroner has lodged a detainer at the prison against him.

Minneapolis Boiler Explosion.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 20.—The boiler in H. E. Penny's machine shops exploded, owing to poor construction, and killed Willie Sunburn, 12 years old. Loss \$1,200.

By Telegraph

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The democratic convention convened at 10 a. m., with the largest crowd ever seen in Columbus. Not more than half the people could be accommodated in the opera house. The

CONTEST BETWEEN WARD AND HOADLEY for governor, waged fiercely during the morning hours. The convention was called to order by Clark Irvine, chairman of the central committee, and reports of committees appointed last night were heard. All preliminary organization was dispensed with, and Hon. John McSweeney, of Wooster, was introduced as permanent chairman, and was received with much enthusiasm. He spoke briefly in the line of an exhortation, and predicted a democratic victory, but touched no issue. The floor of the convention became so overrun with spectators that business was suspended and a sergeant-at-arms from each district appointed to get the delegates seats. About half an hour before work was resumed, the committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the convention proceeded to the

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR.

There was great delay in the presentation of names. Efforts were made to proceed to ballot without names, but after a long wait, Senator Thurman crowded onto the stage amid the wildest enthusiasm. He followed F. E. Powell and seconded the nomination of General Durbin Ward. He made an able plea for recognition of the services of General Ward. He warned the convention about tying themselves to any one issue, and announced that the party had always been arrayed against sumptuary legislation, and should continue in that way. The names of Hoadley and Geddes were presented in their order.

AMID GREAT CONFUSION AND SHOUTS.

The strength of the leading ballots seems to be about even. The ballot was not completed till 1:30 and was as follows: Hoadley, 290; Ward, 261; Geddes, 77; Denham, 42.

Second ballot: Ward, 279; Hoadley, 304.

The second ballot proceeded till Butler county was reached again and the same trouble resulted. After the call had been concluded some changes began for Hoadley and the

GREATEST EXCITEMENT PREVAILED, delegates climbing over each other and storming the platform. Before the result of the ballot could be announced a motion to nominate Hoadley by acclamation was carried. He has in the neighborhood of 350 votes, 3:9 being necessary a choice.

Indian Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Lincoln transmitted the following telegram from Gen. Miles with favorable endorsement of its recommendations: VanConver Barracks, W. T., June 15. To the Adjutant General, Washington: The principal chiefs interested in Moses' reservation started from Spokane Falls and are en route to Washington under charge of Captain Baldwin. I earnestly request that efforts be made to make an amicable and permanent settlement with these Indians while in Washington, not only to satisfy them for the portion of their reservation restored to the public domain, but also if possible to purchase their relinquishments for the remainder of Moses' reservation. It is second to the Black Hills and prospectors are already pressing upon it and will soon give trouble or endeavor to have another portion taken from the Indians. I think it would be advisable for the government to give the Indians \$150,000 for their benefit and to induce them to take land in severity in the Colville reservation.

Crook and His Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—General Buggles telegraphed General Crook as follows: War Department, Washington, June 18; Brig. Gen. Geo. Crook, Whipple Barracks, Arizona: I am directed by the secretary of war to advise you that the secretary of the interior informs him he cannot consent to receive your Indian prisoners at San Carlos. He says he will endeavor to take care of the children but that it is his opinion the adults should be held as prisoners of war and kept from contact with the peaceable Indians of Arizona. The secretary directs that the prisoners be kept apart by you and fed out of the appropriations for subsisting Indian prisoners until he shall receive a full report from you with any recommendations you may have to make on the subject, upon which the final disposition of these Indians will be determined. (Signed.) BUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant General.

Tomorrow's Rowing Match.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The waters of Lake Calumet yesterday were placid and the occasion improved by scullers now at Pullman, who contemplated entering the great rowing contest tomorrow and Saturday. Among the arrivals yesterday were A. Elliott, ex-champion of England, who had defeated on the Tyne course in England in 1872, and James Riley of Saratoga, who had the honor of rowing Hannan a dead heat at the Paris regatta. The prospects now are that sixteen men will start and while Hannan is the favorite against the field, Hanson, Gandaur, Lee and Homer are dividing the honors for second places, while Parker, of St. Louis, has many admirers and is thought may prove a surprise. Courtney has not put in an appearance and is not expected to show up at a late hour.

Railroad Accident at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 20.—About 3 p. m. the Chicago express on the Omaha line, when near East Minneapolis, ran off the track owing to a misplaced switch, and the entire train, consisting of the engine, baggage, three passengers and two sleepers, was derailed. Engineer William Harrington of this city, and baggage man Roberts of Elroy, were instantly killed, and a brakeman named Vanderpool badly injured. Roberts has a wife and three children in Elroy. It was the first trip of the engineer over the road. The train was running at a high rate of speed, some say forty miles an hour, when the accident occurred. A few of the passengers were slightly injured, but none killed. The prompt application of the air brakes prevented a frightful loss of life, as the cars were well filled. The coaches were wrenched from the trucks, but otherwise are uninjured.

The Situation at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The excitement of the past few days on 'Change was followed by a season of comparative quiet. Trading in all the commodities is again unusually heavy, but the markets are steadier with the exception of pork, which was up and down and fluctuated wildly during the greater portion of the session, but closed at about the closing figures of yesterday. No additional failures are reported, although a number of rumors prevail, but the experience of certain correspondents in sending out the names of prominent dealers as having failed which have as yet showed no signs of doing so, has dulled their ardor somewhat. One large

firm here in interviews published threatens to institute libel suits for the free use of its name in certain journals.

SECOND AND LAST DAY.

How the South Dakota Delegates Amused Themselves Thursday.

HURON, Dakota, June 20.—[Special.]—The ordinance adopted by the convention to-day provides that all of Dakota south of the 46th parallel meet in convention at Sioux Falls September 4, to form a constitution.

Section 2. It shall be composed of fifty members as appointed.

Section 3. The election for delegates shall be held August 1 as the other territorial election.

Section 4. Thirty days residence in the county and five in the precinct will be necessary to constitute a voter. A plurality elects; election boards to send poll books to the chairman of the executive committee and said committee declare the result in 20 days.

Section 5. The chairman of the executive committee shall call the convention to order. The members shall be sworn to support the constitution of the United States. The convention will then proceed to draft a constitution for the state of Dakota and to provide for its submitting it to a vote at the November election. The convention is not to sit over forty days. Also to provide the manner of presenting the constitution to congress and to make all arrangements for carrying into effect the government of the state when it is adopted. Section 11 directs the convention to appoint a provisional auditor and treasurer; to define their duties and fix their pay. Full power is given the executive committee to attend to all other necessary matters.

The preamble to the ordinance was considered and finally adopted with very little alteration. The ordinance was then taken up and the principal amendments made to it were making the salary of members \$3 per day and five cents mileage each way; also that voters must live in the county thirty days and the precinct five days before voting for delegates to the convention. On motion of Ward the mottoes and picture of Washington over the rostrum were ordered deposited with the chairman of the executive committee for archives of the state.

The executive committee was then appointed, one from each county with ex-Governor Edmunds of Yankton, chairman. A resolution was offered instructing the chairman of the convention to appoint one member from each county with Bartlett Tripp of Yankton, chairman, to prepare and present a memorial to congress setting forth the reasons why Dakota claims admission. The committee was appointed. At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted pledging the members to work faithfully for the adoption of the constitution, returning thanks to Huron, to the officers of the convention and to the newspapers for their reports. The executive committee and the committee on publication were instructed to publish the proceedings of this convention in pamphlet form as soon as possible. Major Kellam submitted the following report of the committee on apportionment which was adopted unanimously: Union 5 votes; Clay 4; Yankton 7; Bon Homme 4; Charles Mix 2; Douglas 2; Hutchinson 4; Turner 4; Lincoln 4; Minnehaha 8; Crook 3; Hanson 3; Lisbon 4; Aurora 3; Brule 3; Buffalo 1; Jerald 3; Sanborn 3; Miner 3; Lake 3; Moody 4; Brookings 5; Kingsbury 4; Beadle 4; Hand 4; Hyde 1; Hughes 4; Sully and Potter 2; Walworth 1; McPherson, Campbell and that portion of Dickey, McIntosh and Inman south of the 46th parallel 1; Brown 7; Roberts 1; Day and that part of Sargent south of the 46th parallel 3; Edmunds 4; Faulk 1; Spink 5; Grant 1; Clark 2; Codington 5; Deuel 2; Hamlin 2; Lawrence 2; Pennington 2; Custer and Fall River 1; Butte 1. Total, 100.

After three ballots Sioux Falls was elected as the place of holding the constitutional convention. The three members from Huron with the officers of the convention were appointed to have charge of the printing of the ordinance. Caldwell, from the committee on an address to the people, submitted a lengthy, flowery and somewhat practical address, setting forth the reasons why Dakota takes the steps which she is now doing. The same was adopted without dissent.

The convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman of the executive committee.

The French Papers Approve Pierce.

PARIS, June 21.—The French papers express approval of Admiral Pierce's action in bombarding and capturing Tamatara and other places in Madagascar, and predict that the Hovas will soon be compelled to capitulate. The Soci contends that the Hovas are so defeated by the other tribes of Madagascar that if they do not forthwith yield to the French they will run great risks of being massacred. The ultimatum offered by Admiral Pierce to the Hova government, which retailed it, included the acceptance of a French protectorate over the northwest coast according to the treaties of 1861, the payment of an indemnity of 500,000 francs and the acknowledgement of the right of French citizens to own lands in Madagascar.

Great Floods in Germany.

BERLIN, June 21.—There are floods in Silesia attended by water sprouts. A large part of the town of Hersberg is submerged and houses of adjacent villages flooded. The railway near Salesbrunn is washed away. A number of cattle perished. Dispatches from Breslau state that during the last twenty-four hours the rise in the river Neisse at the town of that name has been most alarming, water having reached the highest mark since 1820. The Evangelic school and church, two barracks and post office are submerged. Disastrous floods are also reported in Bohemia and Moravia. The Danube is expected to overflow its banks shortly, as the river Inn and mountain streams are rising rapidly. The quay at Hirs is flooded.

Brady's Wealth.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—An intimate friend of both General Tom Brady and ex-Senator Dorsey is quoted as saying that the former is rich and the latter is comparatively poor. Dorsey, he said, has locked up half a million in that big ranch in the south. Outside of that, his friends say, he has a very small fortune for a bon vivant. Brady, on the other hand, is said to have made \$1,000,000 in oil stocks since last summer. Some of it he is said to have made in a recent skillful operation in Rio Grande stock. George Bliss is said to have lost the major portion of his fees in the star route trial on the other hand of the same deal. Brady had this result in view when he went into the operation.

New Jersey's Tornado.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—Particulars from Fennes Manor, Penn., shows a loss of \$25,000 by the tornado last Tuesday, which, it is stated, was as violent as a western cyclone. No lives

were lost, but several persons were carried through the air and jammed against fences, trees and buildings, badly bruised and thoroughly scared. Many outbuildings were overturned, and the country generally was shaken up within a radius of half a mile. The storm lasted twenty minutes. Farm roads are blocked with debris.

Ballotting For Senator.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21.—The legislature balloted for senator as follows: Whole number 324; necessary to choice, 163—Ed. H. Collins, 113; Harry Brogham, 119; Aaron F. Stevens, 17; Jas. W. Patterson, 23; Jas. F. Briggs, 28; Gilman Harston, 11; Benj. F. Briscoot, 2; scattering, 4; Collins sustained a net loss of 10 from yesterday; Patterson gained 5; Briggs gained 4; Briggs lost 2. It was voted that no ballot be taken until Tuesday.

What Redmond and Healy Say.

DUBLIN, June 20.—A dispatch from Redmond who represents the interests of the Irish National League in Australia states that he would guarantee to send \$25,000 that country \$1,000 for the Parnell fund. Healy, who contests the representation of the county Monaghan in parliament, says in an address that he relies on the Irish party to force the question of purchase into the notice of parliament.

Great Fire at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—An extensive fire occurred in the royal dock harbor here. The man-of-war Dagerbank was destroyed and the man-of-war Kortenaar considerably damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown. A fireman was killed while trying to subdue the flames and three others were injured. The minister of marines visited the scene while the fire was in progress.

Honors to the Dead.

CAMDEN, S. C., June 20.—The monument erected by the women of Kennerly county in memory of the confederate dead was dedicated to-day with a grand military demonstration, in which twenty companies participated. Senators Hampton and Butler, Governor Thompson and other distinguished men were present. The ceremony of unveiling consisted of an artillery salute, a dedication ode by the ladies, and a memorial oration by Senator Hampton.

Fire at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A large building known as Morton's block on Post street was destroyed by fire at five o'clock this morning. The lower stories were occupied by O'Connor & Moffat, dry goods, and the upper floors by the Olympic Club. It is believed the fire originated in the rooms of the latter. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Stand Back, Ladies.

BOSTON, June 20.—The senate refused by 21 to 11 to memorialize the Massachusetts senators and representatives to congress for such an amendment to the constitution that the right of suffrage will not on account of sex be denied to women.

She is Now Mrs. Howe.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A decree of court was entered today permitting Mrs. Francis Marie Scoville, sister of Charles J. Guiteau, and the divorced wife of George Scoville, to change her name to Francis Marie Howe.

A Notable Wedding.

CHATTANOOGA, June 20.—Jennie Key, eldest daughter of ex-Postmaster General Key, was married tonight to W. B. Thompson, superintendent of the railway mail service of the United States. The wedding was very private.

What's He Afraid Of?

BOSTON, June 20.—The governor has ordered out the National Guards to escort him to and from Harvard college on commencement day.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20.—The residence of Ezekiel M. Patterson was robbed of \$12,000 in bonds and gold during the absence of the family.

Murder in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, June 20.—Thomas Murray shot and killed Anthony Meyer this morning in a quarrel on the street.

NEWS COMMENTS.

THERE are 6,000 Americans living in Paris.

WHITE men are trying to sell ammunition to the Apaches.

SENATOR LOGAN will orate at Wichita, Kansas, on the Fourth.

ICE water is sold on the streets of Boston at one cent a glass.

It is announced that the vilest whisky on earth is made at Topeka.

A FRENCH aeronaut has succeeded in steering a balloon against the wind.

"What shall be done with the Apaches?" is now the national conundrum.